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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. HOAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 20, 1873. NO. 60.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

CUBA.

More and Worse Barbarities Reported.

Extraordinary Conversion of Twenty Virginius Prisoners.

Latest Advices from Santiago.

Postal Relations with Cuba.

The Virginius a Registered United States Vessel.

Secretary Richardson Dilates

Plenty of Money to Begin a War.

Annexation of Cuba Discussed.

Bull Fight in Honor of the Tornado Officers and Crew.

New York.

STARTLING REPORT OF FURTHER SPANISH OUTRAGES.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Owing to a statement contained in a letter from Havana, that on the night of the 7th inst., when the news of the capture of the Virginius reached Santiago, the Spanish volunteers, in fiendish exultation over their triumph, visited the widows of the Masons who were shot in 1868, and brutally outraged the helpless women, and that in the struggle four were killed, seven have since died and several are in such a dangerous condition that they cannot recover. A petition is being circulated in this city, and is being signed generally by the Masters of Masonic lodges in New York and the Past Masters of Masonic lodges residing here, calling for an emergent session of the Grand Lodge of the State to take such action as may be necessary. Similar action on the part of the Masonic fraternity is being taken in New Jersey and Massachusetts.

Washington.

THE VIRGINIUS A UNITED STATES VESSEL.

WASHINGTON, November 19.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics states with reference to the mission of the steamer Virginius, that from the last list of merchant vessels of the United States it appears that she is entered on that list on page 594, as the Virginia, paddle steamer; tonnage 441 and 84-100; home port New York. Her official number, 25,851, was awarded February 21, 1872.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH CUBA.

The Postoffice department has no official information concerning the seizure of United States mails at Havana. It was ascertained at that department to-day that there is no postal convention between the United States and Cuba with regard to the exchange of mails. About twelve years ago an effort was made by this government to effect such arrangement. After correspondence with the Captain General, who was in favor of it, the matter was referred to the Spanish government, who seemed to take no interest in the negotiation. By a law applicable to that island, all mail matter must pass through Havana and other postoffices, where it is not unreasonable to suppose there is a searching examination as to the character of letters and printed papers, and that some of them do not reach persons to whom they are addressed. Commercial letters are permitted to be sent from Havana to the United States without government control.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON INTERVIEWED.

Secretary Richardson, in a conversation with a representative of the Associated Press, to-day, said: "I have every confidence in Secretary Fish. He will do just right, and you may rest assured he will not be carried away by excitement, neither will he yield one bit of national honor."

In reference to the ability of the United States to wage a successful war with Spain, should it be found necessary to resort to arms, he said: "Should such a course be determined upon, the Treasury Department is fully prepared. We have enough money to commence with, but exactly as to what will be done afterwards depends upon the prolongation of the war; though I have no doubt it would be of short duration. As Congress will be here in two weeks, it is very certain that there will be no difficulty in raising all the means we want. The war, of course, will be expensive, as it requires large sums of money to move armies and fit out ships, but we are equal to the emergency."

He then asked the question, "Do you find the cabinet warlike?" and upon being answered that the sentiment seemed to be to uphold the national honor, he repeated: "The opinions of Mr. Fish are correct and the Treasury Department is prepared to maintain these opinions."

Question—"Do I understand, Judge, that you are in favor of the annexation of Cuba?"

Answer, (after significant silence,)—"While I do not say what I am in favor of, I do say that I will stand by Mr. Fish and whatever the State Department does. I believe the Secretary of State is a careful, cautious, and judicious man, and that he will not get us into any embarrassments. That is my decided opinion. I have not given much attention to the subject in its present shape, as it belongs entirely to the Department of State. I assume that if we had a war with Spain it would result in the annexation of Cuba."

The Secretary was then asked if the acquisition of that island would not materially disarrange our tariff system; to which he replied, "At first, of course, it would upset everything, as we would lose a large sum of money the first year from import duties on sugar and tobacco which we now receive, but after that our internal collections on these articles, especially tobacco, would more than compensate for that loss."

Question—"Would it not be necessary to keep a large army of customs officers there?"

Answer—"Yes, it would be a great place for smuggling. It would necessitate the establishment of custom houses all along the coast, and as there is such an extent of coast many persons would have to be employed to guard it."

The Secretary was asked if the Department knew officially of the past history of the Virginius. He replied that it did, the vessel having been twice owned by the government. Once she belonged to the division of captured and abandoned property of the Treasury, by which she was sold, and again in 1870 she was seized at Mobile for the debt of a defaulting Assistant Treasurer. She was then brought to the Potomac and sold to a New York man named Peterson. Her name was then "The Virgina," but upon being taken to New York her name was changed to "Virginius." "I believe," said he, "the Virginius and the vessel which captured her, the Tornado, were both built on the Clyde by the same builders, for blockade runners, during the war."

THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD.

Unusual activity prevails in the Washington Navy Yard and in some of the departments over time is being made. A large force is at work on the steamer Shawmut, third class, three guns, belonging to the North Atlantic Station, and the Tallapoosa, transport paddle wheel steamer, is being rapidly repaired. A large force is engaged in the Ordnance Department, making ammunition.

AND NOW SPAIN WILL SETTLE AMICABLY, AND THERE WON'T BE ANY WAR.

The impression is general in official and other circles here to-day, that the Spanish Government is disposed to make every effort to settle impending difficulties, and gentlemen who hold intimate personal relations with the President assert their belief that war will not arise from the present complications, inasmuch as Spain, through Castelar, has given assurances that all proper demands from this government will be complied with.

LONGSTREET TO THE FRONT.

A letter was received in this city to-day from General Longstreet, offering the services of 25,000 men to the government should the necessity arise therefor.

Philadelphia.

MATTERS AT THE NAVY YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—The steamer Powhattan passed Lewes, Del., this morning on her way to the Navy Yard. The Manhattan went into commission this morning, and will be ready for sea when the Powhattan arrives to accompany her. The Terror was brought up to the Navy Yard to-day from League Island. The iron-clad Cannonicus, at Arlington, being prepared for service, will be ready in about two weeks.

Baltimore.

ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—A mass meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held in the Maryland Institute to-night. It was the most enthusiastic meeting held in Baltimore since the days of secession.

Havana.

TWENTY MEN CONVERTED IN EIGHT HOURS AND THEN SHOT.

HAVANA, November 19.—The commanding general of this department has received a communication from the Roman Catholic Archbishop saying: "A great jubilee fills our hearts when we announce to your excellency that among the criminals of the Virginius' crew twenty freely and spontaneously asked to become Catholics. Divine Providence having seen fit to crown the efforts of our worthy priests and through their means contributing the brilliant triumph to our holy religion. The prisoners were turned over to their spiritual advisers at eight in the morning and shot at four in the afternoon, giving our priests only eight hours time to convert the twenty."

THE "VOZ DE CUBA"

publishes a rumor that seventeen prisoners have been shot at Holquin, on account of the recently discovered conspiracy to co-operate with the Cubans on the Virginius. There is no official confirmation of the report. The same paper says editorially: "The laws ought to be enforced energetically against the conspirators without consideration, either little or much, for what strangers may say or do. We are owners of our homes and are well able to manage our own affairs and defend our rights.

ADVICES FROM SANTIAGO,

dated the 12th, say that on that day the captain of the British steamer Niobe and the British Consul at Santiago, were in the prison and had interviews with the captives who remained alive. It was expected at Santiago that the United States steamer Wyoming would reach there on the 13th.

EXTREMELY APPROPRIATE CEREMONIES.

HAVANA, November 19.—A grand bull fight will be given to-morrow in honor of the officers and crew of the Tarnado.

The Spanish colors are displayed in several of the streets of Havana on account of the arrival of the now so-called "National steamer Virginius" at this port.

FROM YESTERDAY'S HAVANA PAPERS.

Herald Special:]

HAVANA, November 19.—Capt. Fry, of the Virginius, previous to his execution, wrote letters to President Grant, his wife, father, Hubert of New Orleans, and to Walton Fry. The *Voz de Cuba* expresses sorrow that all hostile enterprises against Spain find favor with a majority of the American press. When young Crittenden was executed the American papers took the same course as now, and endeavored to work upon the public passions and mercenary motives. It has no fears of any grave questions arising between the two countries, there being no just grounds therefor. The fact that American war vessels have been ordered to Havana implies nothing. If, unfortunately, the contrary should be the case, and if unjustly intimidated by superior strength, in that case above all others, Spanish honor will command every sacrifice from her sons.

The *Diario* says: "We are strong in our right and firm in the resolve to comport ourselves well and have sufficient coolness to hear the American press without returning insult for insult, only again stating that their threats in no wise intimidate us, because to-day we repeat what we said five years ago to the supreme government, 'save the honor of the nation, come what may.'"

MARIETTA, O.

Attempted Jail Escape and Suicide—Accident on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARIETTA, O., November 19, 1873.

Two prisoners, named Reynolds and Hudson, confined in the county jail, attempted to escape last night but were deterred and confined in a dungeon. This morning Reynolds was found insensible, having attempted suicide by hanging with a sheet. A physician was called and the prisoner revived with difficulty.

A brakeman, name unknown, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, near Butler, fell from a train last night, the train passing over him and severing both legs from his body.

FIRE RECORD.

Incendiarism in Lock Haven.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, November 19, 1873.

Michael Cary's house, unoccupied, in the Third ward of this city, was burned by an incendiary last night. The loss is six hundred dollars.

Fine Dwelling Destroyed in Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, November 19, 1873.

The magnificent residence of Hon. R. C. Bell, a prominent attorney of this city, was totally destroyed by fire this evening. Most of the furniture was saved. The fire originated in a defective flue. The loss will reach five thousand dollars, on which there is an insurance of twenty-five hundred dollars.

Straw Hat Manufactory Destroyed.

MILFORD, MASS, November 19.—A new building on Pearl street, occupied by B. H. Spaulding as a manufactory of straw hats, was burned. Loss thirty thousand dollars; insurance, fifteen thousand dollars.

Half Block Buildings, &c., Consumed.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—At a fire on Orleans street, near Hagan avenue, half a block of small buildings was consumed. Loss $10,000. The Mobile and Texas Railroad elevator, two freight cars, &c., were burned. Loss $10,000.

Stores Burnt—Fires in the Woods Between the Arkansas and White Rivers.

LITTLE ROCK, November 19.—To-day at 12 o'clock a fire occurred on the corner of Cumberland and Markham streets, which destroyed the frame buildings occupied by Thomas Lafferty, dry goods, and several small dealers. Loss $40,000; insured for $25,000.

Destructive fires prevail in the woods between the Arkansas and White rivers. The damage so far is confined to fences and bridges.

Destructive Prairie Fire.

ATCHISON, KAS., November 19.—On Sunday last a destructive prairie fire swept over a large scope of country within sixty miles of this city, and continued during Monday. About six miles on the Central Branch Railroad were burned, and several small bridges consumed. The destruction of fences, houses, &c., is immense. Several houses near Corning were burned, and also a large amount of corn. Several disastrous fires have also occurred along the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. No trains passed over the Central Branch since Saturday until to-day, when the regular trains got through.

Valuable Residence Burnt.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—The fine residence of Mr. Theodore Royer, at Avondale, was entirely consumed this morning. Loss $20,000; nearly covered with insurance.

Freight Train Wrecked—Oil Car Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., November 19, 1873.

This morning about two o'clock, the through freight train on the West Penn Railroad was wrecked near Apollo. Four oil tank cars were thrown off the track, two went down the bank, and two were put on the track. While the wrecking crew were bringing them up, one caught fire from the engine, near Livermore, and was burned up. Nobody was hurt.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The monitor Mahopac, at Fortress Monroe, will be ready for sea to-day.

Trains on the Hudson River Railroad are snow bound.

The Saut St. Marie Ship Canal was closed at eleven o'clock yesterday morning and work commenced on the coffer-dam. The work of enlarging the canal will be prosecuted with all possible dispatch during the winter. The contractors have 500 men employed.

The Postoffice Department has concluded a partial postal card arrangement with Germany.

Outstanding legal tenders amount to $362,807,611.

Custom receipts for the week ending November 15th, at the following ports, were: New York, $1,287,948; Philadelphia, $115,153; Baltimore, $92,041.

The schooner F. V. Turner was capsized in Long Island Sound, off Lloyd's Neck, Tuesday night, and the steward and two of the crew were drowned.

The United States Life Insurance Company, of New York, has not failed.

The Grand officers of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., of Indiana, in their reports, show an increase in membership and resources during the past year.

Jeff. Davis has returned to Memphis, after a long illness at Louisville.

Vincent Collyer arrived in Memphis yesterday en route for New York.

Jim Eagan, stakeholder in the Allen-Hogan prize fight, was arrested at Omaha yesterday, at the instance of friends of Hogan.

Allen, in a card, announces his determination never to fight again.

Hon. John P. Hale died at Dover, N. H., last evening at nine o'clock.

A large meeting of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce has taken favorable action regarding the proposed direct railway from that city to Chicago, and has appointed a committee to arrange for the reception of delegates from the North on the 1st of December.

In the billiard tournament at Chicago, yesterday afternoon, Ubassy beat Stosson; score 400 to 370. The game in the evening between J. Dion and Bessunger was won by Dion; score 400 to 336. In the game between Ubassy and Garnier, Ubassy won; score 400 to 329.

Hon. Alfred T. Gaston, director general of the Centennial Commission, yesterday addressed a circular communication to the Governors of every State and Territory in the Union, soliciting their co-operation in getting up State boards for the purpose of securing thorough representation in the exhibition. Circulars were also issued containing carefully compiled instructions in detail to those desiring to become exhibitors in the exposition.

The following steamers arrived at New York yesterday: Siberia, from Hamburg; Pennsylvania, from Glasgow, and City of New York, from Havana.

Important Notice.

Business men should see advertisement of T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front, this page. TF.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Admiral Porter Interviewed.

Our Chances in a War with Spain.

Plan of Operations by Land and Sea.

Ample Information of Harbors and Fortifications of Cuba.

Tribute to American Seamen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Admiral Porter, speaking of the naval aspect of the possible conflict with Spain, states that one of the first things to be done is to establish a rendezvous on our southern coast within as convenient distance of Cuba as possible. If the operations were to be entirely naval, he presumed that Key West would be a suitable point, but if the land forces would co-operate, some more accessible point of concentration on the mainland would be necessary, as New Orleans. It would then be necessary to decide upon a line of co-operative action. The transports conveying the troops would be compelled to lay to at a safe distance, while the men-of-war were opening the way to a debarkation. The land force would better be debarked at some point conveniently accessible to the objective point of the expedition. By this mode a landing of all the supplies and munitions of war necessary to the campaign could be simultaneously effected with the landing of the troops.

In the opinion of the Admiral, 30,000 men could march from Havana to Santiago de Cuba, while the ships could blockade the whole coast line. He did not think in the present disordered condition of domestic affairs that Spain would be able to concentrate any considerable number of vessels in American waters. In addition to the internal conflict her valuable oriental possession, the Philippine Islands principally, would be at the mercy of our Asiatic fleet. In order to protect herself in that quarter she would be compelled to divert a number of her best vessels from participating in any operations on this side. Remembering the formidable fleet possessed by the Carlists, the bulk of the Spanish navy of which so much has been said, would be compelled to be kept at home, thus being entirely useless in the American conflict.

Notwithstanding so much has been said about the odds against us, we can concentrate the entire weight of the navy, trusting the torpedo boats and fortifications for harbor defense at home. It is scarcely possible, however, that Spain would uncover Cuba by detaching the bulk of her protecting squadron, as would be necessary to make any show in what at the best would be a doubtful experiment against any of the principal forts of the United States. The Admiral was positive that Spain, though, would co-operate with the American force.

In regard to the relative fighting qualities of the two navies, the Admiral paid a high tribute to the skill to which the navy of American seamen. Wherever they have been brought in conflict with an enemy they have proved themselves superior in tactical operations, in seamanship and gunnery.

Every vessel which sails for the prospective theater of war has a complete torpedo outfit, with a torpedo officer, on board, and a detachment of trained men. These terrible engines of modern strife have been brought to the greatest perfection in our naval service, and in cases of close combat they will be used with the most destructive effect. The return of Admiral Porter to Washington his office has been continually thronged with naval officers, who have called for the purpose of interchanging views with him upon naval matters and prospective operations as bearing on the threatened war with Spain.

For several years the Admiral has been deeply engaged in studying up everything relating to modern naval warfare, more particularly in regard to the growth, effectiveness and operative powers of the defensive, of the navies of the world and their relative strength, directing his attention to a comparison of the fleet of Spain and of the United States.

To assist him he has collected a complete set of charts showing the entire coast and waters of the Island of Cuba, including all the inlets, anchorages and harbors. This information which has been digested in a series of abstracts by the Admiral, will be of invaluable assistance in directing the operations of the naval force of the United States in the event of a declaration of hostilities. The Admiral has also his compiled chart of the approaches to and defenses of the harbor of Havana.

Standard Weights and Measures.

The Superintendent of the Coast, the keeper of the standard weights and measures, is actively engaged in finishing and supplying to the different States the metric standards authorized by the act of Congress legalizing the use of the metric system. The metre of length is about thirty-nine and three-eighths inches. The kilogramme of weight is the weight of water contained in a cubic decimetre which is the litre or the unit of capacity, a kilogramme about two and a half pounds. A decalitre, the unit of dry-measure, is about a peck. Many of the States have not been supplied with the weights and measures now in use, for want of proper provisions to properly care for them. They are stored away and the exuit and many more express pity for the fallen chief. Before the verdict was given, Tweed had smiles and pleasant words for all who greeted him; but after the verdict he seemed to prefer the society of his counsel only. His youngest son, a mere boy, was with him in Court to-day, as he has been during his two trials.

Tweed obtained leave to attend to some private business and left the Sheriff's office in a close carriage, accompanied by two depty sheriffs.

MURDERER ESCAPED FROM THE TOMBS.

William J. Sharkey, convicted of the murder of one Dunn, and granted a new trial, escaped from the Tombs to-day in woman's attire. The wife of the notorious "Wes" Allen was found in his cell, and her ticket "in" the hands of the doorkeeper, doubtless used by Sharkey.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE "BROOKLYN EAGLE."

Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, gave bail to-day in fifty thousand dollars to answer a suit against him by Thomas Kelly, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Brooklyn, to recover fifty thousand dollars for alleged misleading of the wife of plaintiff. Kinsella denies the charges.

DUTY ON THREAD LACE.

Duden & Freres have obtained a verdict against ex-Collector Murphy, in a suit to recover the excess of duty paid under protest, on an importation of laces. By this decision thread lace is liable to a duty of only thirty per cent., instead of sixty, ad-valorem, exacted up to the present time.

NAVAL MATTERS.

A steam cutter went down the bay to-day, with orders to bring Captain Braine from the Juniata directly to the Admiral's office, at the Navy Yard, but the vessel had sailed. Orders have been received to fit the Monitor Roanoke for sea. She will be ready in a month.

A VESSEL OF WAR NOW COMING.

Queen Victoria's brother-in-law, Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, is coming to this country in January.

CRIMES.

The Lancaster Bank Forger Convicted.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—J. H. Harton the bank forger has been convicted at Lancaster and sentenced to two years imprisonment. He has restored $19,000 of the money obtained by his forgeries.

The Attempted Murder in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., November 19.—Henry Kowing, alias Krull, charged with attempting in this city, last week, the murder of a woman who eloped with him from Hamburg, has refused all food since his arrest in Philadelphia on Monday. The woman is recovering. One of her eyes, which was wounded by a pistol shot, which she alleges he fired, will have to be removed.

Murder in the First Degree.

BELFAST, ME., November 19.—Chief Justice Appleton began his charge to the jury in the Gordon case at half-past eight o'clock A. M. today, and closed at a quarter to ten o'clock. The jury then retired, and after an absence of a little over an hour returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the verdict without emotion. His counsel asked delay in order to file exceptions, and the Court adjourned until afternoon.

Murder and Mutilation of an Old Lady in Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN., November 19.—Mrs. Joseph Selleck, a widow owning and occupying alone a small place in this town, was brutally murdered this morning with an ax. Her clothing was saturated with kerosene and her body nearly consumed, and the house was on fire when she was discovered. An ax with blood and hair, a small piece of skull and brains upon it, and an empty kerosene can were found in the room, with a large pool of blood on the carpet of the floor. A hole had been burned through the floor, through which the charred remains of the body had fallen into the cellar. The skull showed two cuts with the ax. No suspicion, as far, rests on any one, and no motive can be conceived of, except plunder. The house had been ransacked.

Meeting of Oil Producers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 19, 1873.

A public meeting will be held in the store of Shirley & Speer, at Parker City, Friday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., to take concerted action as far as possible to avert the impending ruin that threatens the oil producers. All are earnestly called upon to attend.

The reign of trouble seems universal; financial stringency in England and America, war in Spain and Cuba, revolutions in South America, short crops and scanty breadstuffs in Germany, France and Austria, famine in Russia, war in Africa, and now starvation in Greenland.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

REPORTED DEATH OF THOMAS BARING.

LONDON, November 19.—A report is current that Thomas Baring, the founder of the banking house of Baring Bros., is dead.

BULLION FOR NEW YORK.

LONDON, November 19.—One hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day.

France.

THE ASSEMBLY—DEBATE ON UNCONDITIONAL PROLONGATION—EXCITING SESSION.

PARIS, November 19.—In the Assembly today, the debate was continued on Gen. Changarnier's motion for the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. M. Rouher moved that the question be referred to a plebiscite, and advocated his motion in a speech in which he hinted that Providence might in time restore the Bonapartes to power. The excitement over these remarks temporarily suspended the proceedings of the session. A vote upon Rouher's motion was finally taken, and it was rejected by a vote of 499 to 88.

MACMAHON'S POWERS EXTENDED SEVEN YEARS UNCONDITIONALLY—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Midnight.—The Assembly held a tumultuous session to-night. M. Deypere, a member of the Right, moved an amendment to the report of the Committee on Prolongation, providing that President MacMahon's powers be prolonged seven years, independently of the adoption of the Constitutional Bills. Labouluye, Grevy and others opposed the amendment, but it was adoptedby a majority of 66. A motion was then made on the part of the Right, that a committee of thirty be appointed to report on the constitutional bill. The motion was adopted by a majority of 68 votes. There is much excitement in Paris over the result.

Spain.

THE MILD BRITISH PROTEST—CONVOCATION OF CORTES REQUESTED—ARMY RESERVE CALLED UPON.

MADRID, November 19.—The *Imparcial* newspaper to-day particularly remarks the moderate tone of the protest of the British government in regard to the Virginius affair.

Senor Figueras, President of the Cortes, today held a protracted conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for what purpose has not transpired. It is reported that Senor Figueras starts for London this evening.

The Deputies of the Republican Ministry have requested an immediate convocation of the Cortes to consider the complications with foreign powers which they allege the government has caused.

The Minister of war has ordered all members of the Reserve of the army to report in person at the depots of their respective corps within a fortnight.

India.

FEARS OF A FAMINE.

CALCUTTA, November 19.—Fears of a famine in Bengal are revived. The press advise importation of food from America.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 19.—Steamships Holland, Castalia and Rhein, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, November 19.—Arrived—Batavia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Arrived out—Steamships Anglia and Greece from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 19, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ a 92¾; American Securities—5-20s of '65, 92¾; 5-20s of '67, 96¾; 10-40's 90¾; new 5's, 91¾; Erie, 36¾.

FRANKFORT, November 19.—Five-20s of '62, 97¾.

PARIS, November 19.—Rentes 57 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Cotton dull at 7¾ d; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,800 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Corn, 29s 6d.

ANTWERP, November 19.—Refined petroleum 34½ francs.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 19, 1873.

TWEED'S TRIAL—VERDICT OF THE JURY—GUILTY ON ALL COUNTS.

The jury in the Tweed case this morning found a verdict of guilty on all the counts. The defense took exception to any verdict except a general verdict on all the counts, but the jury were discharged. His counsel is endeavoring to obtain an arrest of judgment on the ground of want of jurisdiction of the Court in the case. After an earnest and pathetic appeal from Graham, Saturday was fixed for argument on the question of arrest of judgment on the ground of want of jurisdiction. Mr. Tremaine gave notice that in asking for judgment he would ask that a separate term of imprisonment be named on each one of the counts in the indictment. There are two hundred and four counts in all. The Court then adjourned, Tweed retiring in custody of Sheriff Ingersoll. The case will be called on Monday. The verdict is the talk of the town, and of every one has his opinion, and many be exult and many more express pity for the fallen chief. Before the verdict was given, Tweed had smiles and pleasant words for all who greeted him; but after the verdict he seemed to prefer the society of his counsel only. His youngest son, a mere boy, was with him in Court to-day, as he has been during his two trials.

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SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE "BROOKLYN EAGLE."

Thomas Kinsella, editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, gave bail to-day in fifty thousand dollars to answer a suit against him by Thomas Kelly, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Brooklyn, to recover fifty thousand dollars for alleged misleading of the wife of plaintiff. Kinsella denies the charges.

DUTY ON THREAD LACE.

Duden & Freres have obtained a verdict against ex-Collector Murphy, in a suit to recover the excess of duty paid under protest, on an importation of laces. By this decision thread lace is liable to a duty of only thirty per cent., instead of sixty, ad-valorem, exacted up to the present time.

NAVAL MATTERS.

A steam cutter went down the bay to-day, with orders to bring Captain Braine from the Juniata directly to the Admiral's office, at the Navy Yard, but the vessel had sailed. Orders have been received to fit the Monitor Roanoke for sea. She will be ready in a month.

A VESSEL OF WAR NOW COMING.

Queen Victoria's brother-in-law, Ernest, Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, is coming to this country in January.

CRIMES.

The Lancaster Bank Forger Convicted.

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.—J. H. Harton the bank forger has been convicted at Lancaster and sentenced to two years imprisonment. He has restored $19,000 of the money obtained by his forgeries.

The Attempted Murder in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., November 19.—Henry Kowing, alias Krull, charged with attempting in this city, last week, the murder of a woman who eloped with him from Hamburg, has refused all food since his arrest in Philadelphia on Monday. The woman is recovering. One of her eyes, which was wounded by a pistol shot, which she alleges he fired, will have to be removed.

Murder in the First Degree.

BELFAST, ME., November 19.—Chief Justice Appleton began his charge to the jury in the Gordon case at half-past eight o'clock A. M. today, and closed at a quarter to ten o'clock. The jury then retired, and after an absence of a little over an hour returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner received the verdict without emotion. His counsel asked delay in order to file exceptions, and the Court adjourned until afternoon.

Murder and Mutilation of an Old Lady in Connecticut.

NEW CANAAN, CONN., November 19.—Mrs. Joseph Selleck, a widow owning and occupying alone a small place in this town, was brutally murdered this morning with an ax. Her clothing was saturated with kerosene and her body nearly consumed, and the house was on fire when she was discovered. An ax with blood and hair, a small piece of skull and brains upon it, and an empty kerosene can were found in the room, with a large pool of blood on the carpet of the floor. A hole had been burned through the floor, through which the charred remains of the body had fallen into the cellar. The skull showed two cuts with the ax. No suspicion, as far, rests on any one, and no motive can be conceived of, except plunder. The house had been ransacked.

CASUALTIES.

Brakeman Run Over.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

MENDON, MICH., November 19, 1873.

Charles Summers, a brakeman, fell from the top of a freight car to-day. Four wheels of the car ran over his right arm, severing it in two places. The doctors performed amputation this afternoon.

Mine Explosion in Schuylkill County—One Killed and Seven Wounded.

POTTSVILLE, PA., November 19.—By an explosion of sulphur in the mines near Tremont, to-day, seven men were terribly burned about their heads and faces, and another, John Williamson, was instantly killed.

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags Orders filled promptly for flour and all kinds of merchandise, T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. Tf

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Ohio Valley and thence over Tennessee and West Virginia, northwesterly winds and cold, clear weather.

For the Southern States westerly winds and clear weather. For the Lower Lakes, northwesterly winds, occasional snow, cold, cloudy weather, clearing in the forenoon. For the Middle and Eastern States, northwesterly and northern winds, cold, clearing and clear weather. For the Upper Lakes and Southward to Missouri, winds veering to southerly, rising temperature and partly cloudy weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 19—10:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	25	Calm	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	22	W.	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	14	Calm	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	24	Calm	Clear.
Leavenworth	25	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky	19	W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	32	W.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn	24	Calm	Clear.
New Orleans, La	45	N. W.	Clear.
Omaha, Neb	26	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	25	W.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	22	W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	37	Calm	Clear.
Shreveport	39	Calm	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind	16	N. W.	Clear.
Pikes Peak	13	S. W.	Fair.
Fort Gibson	39	E.	Clear.
St. Paul	12	W.	Cloudy.
Yankton	04	Calm	Clear.
La Crosse	15	S. W.	Cloudy.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

REPORTED DEATH OF THOMAS BARING.

LONDON, November 19.—A report is current that Thomas Baring, the founder of the banking house of Baring Bros., is dead.

BULLION FOR NEW YORK.

LONDON, November 19.—One hundred and ninety-five thousand dollars in bullion was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day.

France.

THE ASSEMBLY—DEBATE ON UNCONDITIONAL PROLONGATION—EXCITING SESSION.

PARIS, November 19.—In the Assembly today, the debate was continued on Gen. Changarnier's motion for the unconditional prolongation of President MacMahon's powers. M. Rouher moved that the question be referred to a plebiscite, and advocated his motion in a speech in which he hinted that Providence might in time restore the Bonapartes to power. The excitement over these remarks temporarily suspended the proceedings of the session. A vote upon Rouher's motion was finally taken, and it was rejected by a vote of 499 to 88.

MACMAHON'S POWERS EXTENDED SEVEN YEARS UNCONDITIONALLY—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

PARIS, Midnight.—The Assembly held a tumultuous session to-night. M. Deypere, a member of the Right, moved an amendment to the report of the Committee on Prolongation, providing that President MacMahon's powers be prolonged seven years, independently of the adoption of the Constitutional Bills. Labouluye, Grevy and others opposed the amendment, but it was adoptedby a majority of 66. A motion was then made on the part of the Right, that a committee of thirty be appointed to report on the constitutional bill. The motion was adopted by a majority of 68 votes. There is much excitement in Paris over the result.

Spain.

THE MILD BRITISH PROTEST—CONVOCATION OF CORTES REQUESTED—ARMY RESERVE CALLED UPON.

MADRID, November 19.—The *Imparcial* newspaper to-day particularly remarks the moderate tone of the protest of the British government in regard to the Virginius affair.

Senor Figueras, President of the Cortes, today held a protracted conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for what purpose has not transpired. It is reported that Senor Figueras starts for London this evening.

The Deputies of the Republican Ministry have requested an immediate convocation of the Cortes to consider the complications with foreign powers which they allege the government has caused.

The Minister of war has ordered all members of the Reserve of the army to report in person at the depots of their respective corps within a fortnight.

India.

FEARS OF A FAMINE.

CALCUTTA, November 19.—Fears of a famine in Bengal are revived. The press advise importation of food from America.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 19.—Steamships Holland, Castalia and Rhein, from New York, arrived out.

QUEENSTOWN, November 19.—Arrived—Batavia, from New York.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Arrived out—Steamships Anglia and Greece from New York.

European Markets.

LONDON, November 19, 5 P. M.—Consols, 92¾ a 92¾; American Securities—5-20s of '65, 92¾; 5-20s of '67, 96¾; 10-40's 90¾; new 5's, 91¾; Erie, 36¾.

FRANKFORT, November 19.—Five-20s of '62, 97¾.

PARIS, November 19.—Rentes 57 francs 55 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 19.—Cotton dull at 7¾ d; sales 10,000 bales; American 3,800 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Corn, 29s 6d.

ANTWERP, November 19.—Refined petroleum 34½ francs.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK, November 19, 1873.

TWEED'S TRIAL—VERDICT OF THE JURY—GU

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1873.

"Hard times," exclaims an acrid Bourbon paper, at the close of a savage attack on the leaders of the Republican party in general and the administration in particular—"usher in no gallows for the execution of fools." How true. And what a mercy for the editor of that sheet!

Will the New York *Herald*, and those other papers which are now lifting up their clarion voices to demand that President Grant shall make instant war upon Spain, without reference to Congress or the limitations of the Constitution, tell us what they think at present of that other subject on which crewhile they were wont to wax so eloquent—"Cæsarism," namely?

Governor Hendricks, ex-Congressmen Kerr and Voorhees, with a number of other prominent Indiana Democratic politicians, have given it as their opinion that the time has come for the "liberalization" of that party, but that the organism and name itself must be retained intact. Well, the name of the party is unquestionably the most savory thing about it, and even that smells of the very odor of the tomb.

Those who are so keen to resent the insult offered to our flag by the capture of the Virginius, should remember that the first insult to the flag was offered by the Virginius itself, in using that flag to cover a piratical invasion of Cuba. The Virginius was not engaged in lawful traffic, and merely used the flag as a protection for its wrong-doing. If a criminal use is made of our flag, we become indorsers of the crime if we resent the capture of the criminals as an insult to the flag they have prostituted to an illegal use.

One of the most interesting papers read at the late National Health Association was an essay on the "refuse of cities," by Dr. C. A. Leas, of Baltimore, where there is now in operation the only thorough system of utilizing waste in the United States. Strange to say, however, the paper contained no reference whatever to the "Thug" element which, at every election in Baltimore, enters so largely into the composition of the enormous Democratic majorities which are always there rolled up. By-and-by this feature of the sewage question will demand consideration and treatment.

A morning contemporary, whose coruscating columns constitute an admirable play-ground for the lighter kinds of humor, has gone into the poetry business. In its issue of yesterday it published a very diverting "pastoral" lyric, which no one could read without being greatly amused and tickled thereby. There was only one drawback to the enjoyment. The delicious flavor of satire which inhered in the verses was more than half destroyed by the introductory remarks of our neighbor. The poem, being a selection, was very good. The preface, being original, was exactly the reverse. Our contemporary should try to learn that wit and dullness cannot be made to dovetail harmoniously together.

Somebody once defined man as "an imitative animal;" and the definition was largely true. At the close of a public meeting in an eastern city, the other night—the weather being beautifully fine—some young wags, on emerging from the auditorium, raised their umbrellas for the purpose of conveying to others the impression that it rained. The result was that every one who came out with an umbrella, opened it, and sailed away in an imaginary storm. Some people term this "taking the cue." How those minor Bourbon journals, here and elsewhere, whose whole existence is apparently absorbed in watching and imitating the motions and utterances of the New York *World*, designate it, we do not know.

"No Republican candidate has yet been mentioned for Governor of Kentucky."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Nor is there any likelihood of his election, when nominated. We shall have to wait some time, yet, before Kentucky, the nursing mother of Bourbonism, is ready for the complete acceptance of that great gospel of Liberty and Humanity within whose path so many of her cherished idols and superstitions lie overturned. A State whose common schools are, in many places, being closed on account of the diminished school-fund, one dollar and sixty cents for each child of school age being all that the school-fund affords this year, is not likely to make any very extraordinarily rapid strides in the direction of intellectual and moral improvement. We shall have no Republican Governor in Kentucky until the dense ignorance in which so many of its voters now suffocate are, to a considerable extent, removed. Can our contemporary give a guess as to when that will be?

Now that monetary and business matters are beginning to brighten, one of the questions which naturally arises is as to the future destiny of the great railroad corporations that were wrecked during the late storm. One of the delusions which seems likely to be swept away is, that the watering of stocks is a paying operation. A New York letter to the Rochester *Chronicle* gives some interesting statements concerning the results of this practice. The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, a few years ago, doubled its stock, while an associate concern, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, refrained from following the example thus set them. The stock of the latter is now worth 220 (par value 100), while the Delaware and Hudson is worth 103. Another coal concern—the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western—watered its stock twenty per cent. The result is, that instead of now standing at par, it is quoted at 90. The stockholders may at first feel elated at such an expansion of their property, but they learn after a while that it is merely delusion. The art of making 1 look like 2 is a species of financial magic, but after a while the true value reappears. Another illustration is found in Pacific Mail. This stock was originally $100 a share. It paid well; and had it been kept at this rate it might have outlived its troubles. It was watered, however, to double this rate; and this, with other bad management, has reduced it to less than one-third of that amount. So with the New York Central and the Lake Shore Railroads. These were watered to double their former value; and, as a result, both have shrunk prodigiously. The fact is that everything which goes up must come down, notwithstanding the magic of figures; and it seems every way probable that stockholders will hereafter generally return to the old principle.

PRECEDENTS OF OUR OWN SETTING.

In 1837 there was an uprising in Canada, intended to establish a republican form of government in that country. Very naturally, there was an intense feeling in the United States of sympathy with the "Patriots," as the Canadian Republicans called themselves, and all along the border there was an immediate effort to give aid and comfort to the "Patriot" movement. Martin Van Buren was then President, and he at once issued his Proclamation warning all American citizens to refrain from taking part in any act against the British government in Canada, and giving timely notice to all who neglected this caution that, if they were arrested by the Canadian government, the United States would not interfere to secure their release or procure their discharge from punishment.

As was foreseen, quite a number of American citizens were arrested; and they were subsequently tried and sentenced to transportation. The United States Government made no effort to save them, and they were accordingly transported to British penal settlements, and remained there until the Queen, many years afterward, pardoned them.

In this instance the principle was well settled that if a citizen of the United States chooses to go into the territory of another nation and engage in armed efforts to overthrow the government of that nation, he has no claim upon the protection of the government whose protection he has voluntarily abandoned. He must abide by the consequences of his own act.

In 1850 or 1851, during the administration of Mr. Fillmore, one of the Cruttenden family took part in a Cuban expedition, and was captured by the Cuban government and put to death. He was an American citizen; but the United States did not, because it legally could not, interfere to save him. He was a brave young man, and belonged to one of the first families of Kentucky. His name was a national one, and his case excited the deepest sympathy. But the United States had to abandon him to his fate, because he had voluntarily given up his citizenship here and engaged in an unlawful attempt to overthrow the government which finally executed him. His execution was as brutal as was that of the Virginius captives; but our government did not make that a pretext for going to war with Spain.

In these two cases the precedent has been fully established that a citizen of the United States cannot claim the protection of his government while engaged in an effort to overthrow another government with which we are at peace.

In the light of these precedents, then, in what does the case of the Virginius captives differ from those of the "Patriot" sympathizers and of young Cruttenden? Some of them, it seems, were citizens of the United States; but what were they doing on the Virginius? What was their object and business when captured? Was it not their purpose to engage in the pending effort to overthrow the established government in Cuba? If so, what right have they, or had they, to claim the protection of our government? If we did not resist the execution of young Cruttenden, why should we go to war for them? They took their lives in their hands, and resolved to abide the chances, just as the "Patriot" helpers of 1837 did, and, ourselves being judges, their death carries with it no claim upon upon us to resent it.

Precedents, in course of time, become laws. These precedents are of our own making, and they are certainly binding on their makers. The wisdom of making them was well settled, at the time; and we cannot now, with any show of consistency or right, ask to have them reversed. If—and that is the point first to be ascertained—the citizens of the United States on board the Virginius were engaged in an act of war upon the Spanish government, they forfeited thereby all claims upon the protection of our government.

THE CUBAN BUSINESS.

The timely letter of Mr. Sumner should operate to call a halt in the onward rush to Cuba. The commercial greed of New York, and the ambition of the pushing heroes who are longing for a chance to distinguish themselves on the gory field, should not be allowed to mislead us and plunge us into national complications without number. We have got work enough on hand to take care of ourselves, without hunting for some one to tread on the tail of our coat as the signal for a general fight. Let us be sure we are right before we go ahead. Great Britain did us much more harm during our civil war than Spain has now done, and we bided our time for resenting it. She permitted cruisers to be equipped in her ports to prey on our commerce and insult our flag wherever they found it. These cruisers succeeded finally, with the aid they got in England, in driving American tonnage from the ocean, and we submitted, for the time being, accepting, finally, some $15,000,000 as a compensation. Spain may be so much weaker, now, than England was then, that we can afford to bluster at and threaten her; but to take advantage of her weakness would savor more of bullying than of bravery.

There is one other consideration to be kept in mind. We held England to a strict account for fitting out the Alabama to prey upon our commerce, and the international tribunal to which we submitted our claim that we were entitled to remuneration for the injury wrought by the Alabama, decided that the British government was liable for the consequences that resulted from the permission which she gave to have that filibuster fitted and equipped in her ports. Have we not put ourselves in the same position as Great Britain, by permitting the Virginius to be fitted out in our ports for service in behalf of those who are in rebellion against Spain, and allowing her to use our flag to cover the illegal traffic she is alleged to have been engaged in? It is claimed that the Virginius was a vessel owned and used by those who are in revolt in Cuba, and that her American register and American colors were adopted solely as a blind against the capture to which she would have been subject as a rebel vessel. The United States, it is said, permitted this use to be made of her flag; and in that event it is a grave question whether she is not as liable as England was in the Alabama case. At any rate, it badly becomes us, who have just obtained an award in our favor for the Alabama outrages, to cry out against the capture of a vessel alleged to be similar to the Alabama, and similarly fitted out in our ports. Neither France nor England raised a word of objection when the Kearsarge waited in the open sea for the rebel cruiser to come out of French waters and sunk her within sight of the shores of both nations. If the Kearsarge had captured, instead of sinking, her, there would have been not a word of remonstrance from either; and why should not Spain have as good a right to capture the Virginius, if she was a rebel cruiser, as we had to sink a similar cruiser off the coast of France? The fact that she had our flag flying, when captured, would not operate to change the other fact, if it be a fact, that she was in rebel service, unless we intend to establish the dangerous principle that pirates have a right to fly the flag of any nation that is able to protect them.

The simple question then to be settled is as to the real status of the Virginius. If she was engaged in a lawful business, as an American merchant vessel, then Spain had no right to capture her; but if, as is alleged, she landed supplies for the rebels in an out-of-the-way place on the Cuban coast, contrary to Cuban laws, and then took on board quite a number of the Cuban rebels, to aid them to escape from the island; or if she was trying to land supplies and men to aid the rebels, and was driven off in to the open sea and captured by the Tornado, she had no right to cover *that* kind of business with our flag, and we will be in the wrong to protect her in it. Let us get at the facts, first; and in the meantime, meetings to stir up bad blood, and clamors to vindicate our outraged flag, are altogether out of place. The first thing to ascertain is, *was our flag outraged*, and until that is ascertained, we submit that begging the question is neither logical nor wise.

PERSONAL.

The Detroit bar have petitioned the President to appoint Justice Noah H. Swayne Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

A young miss of fourteen, daughter of John Nichols, a Maine farmer, has proved herself made of heroic stuff. Going into the woods a few days since with a five-year-old brother nutting, they became lost, and were compelled to remain all night without shelter. To protect her little brother, the noble girl stripped off her outer garments, and soothing him to quiet and sleep in her arms, sat through the long hours while her own limbs were freezing. When found the next forenoon, she was unable to stand on her feet, but the physicians hope to be able to preserve her life and limbs, a hope which will be heartily re-echoed wherever the story is known.

Mr. W. F. Poole circulates among the libraries very extensively. He was for years the Librarian of the Boston Athenæum. Then he took charge of the Public Library of Cincinnati. Now he has accepted a post of Librarian in the Public Library of Chicago. He has made an "Index of Periodical Literature," which is of great value.

The most industrious man on the planet is probably an employee of the Old Colony Railroad at Bristol, Rhode Island, who has lost only three days in seventeen years, and in that time has tucked in a year extra by over-work.

A new portrait of Shakspeare has been produced—one, we presume, which gives him a face better suited to modern times—and now the old portraits of that distinguished author may be cast aside.

Vice President Wilson expects to occupy his old quarters at the Washington House, at the National Capital, in a few days. The Jeff. Davis Vice President, A. H. Stevens, is at the National Hotel, Washington. And the Abraham Lincoln Vice President, Andrew Johnson, is at the Metropolitan Hotel, late Brown's. While the late Grant Vice President is at his home, South Bend, Ind. The future Vice Presidents are scattered everywhere.

Senator Richard J. Oglesby was married on Tuesday to Mrs. Annie Keys, of Elkhart, Illinois.

Who does not reverence old age, especially when it retains the freshness of youth? Judge James De Mott, aged eighty-eight, was married in Seneca county, New York, a few days since, to Rachel Covert, aged seventy-seven. The dame is the Judge's third wife, and the Judge is the dame's fifth husband. By virtue of this alliance, the Judge has become the father-in-law of two children, the grand-father-in-law of seven, and the great-grand-father-in-law of five.

George F. Robinson has received the medal awarded to him by Congress in 1871 for saving the life of Secretary Seward, when attacked by the assassin, Payne, on the night of the 14th of April, 1865. The medal was made at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, at a cost of $1,400. On the obverse side of the medal Mr. Seward is represented in his bed, with the curtains drawn. Standing at the side of the bed is Payne, with an uplifted dagger in one hand, and with the other clutching the throat of Robinson. On the reverse side of the medal is a bust of Robinson; above his head a wreath of flowers, and on each side the following inscription: "For his heroic conduct on the 14th of April, 1865, in saving the life of the Hon. W. H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States."

Funding of Coupon Bonds.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

In your paper of this date I see a good article on the subject of funding coupons of railroad bonds. Let those holding coupon bonds examine with an eagle eye into the affairs and mode of operating the respective bonds, and ascertain the real and legitimate earnings of the road are accounted for in the Auditor and Treasurer's account, or do any parties, the officials or otherwise, have drawbacks for machinery or supplies of any kind, or interested in freight lines, sleeping cars, express lines or any other mode by which the operations of the road are managed in a way that inures to their own personal benefit? If found that nothing but the reasonable salaries to all officials and employees are taken from the earnings of the road, directly or indirectly, then and only then should the funding be considered. L. S.

Salem, Ohio, November 18, 1873.

Good. Ten revenue cutters will cruise along our coasts during the severe winter season, for the purpose of rendering aid to vessels in distress.

New Publications.

Sub-Tropical Rambles. Personal Experience Adventures in the Mauritius. By Nicolas Pike. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

This is a substantial and creditable contribution to literature, as it not only evinces the scholarly and careful pains-taking of the author, in its preparation, but it treats of subjects about which comparatively little is known. Mr. Pike has been United States Consul at Mauritius, which afforded him an excellent opportunity to learn much that an ordinary sojourner on the island might overlook or fail to discover. No feature of the island seem to have been ignored. Its climate, products, customs, and in a word, everything relating thereto, have been faithfully and well portrayed. It is written in a charming style, which gives the history an air of romance, and the illustrations and maps render the work still more valuable and entertaining, and also admirably represent its text. The work will be regarded as a valuable acquisition to any library.

Crooked Places. A story of Struggles and Hopes. By Edward Garrott, author of "Occupations of a Retired Life," etc. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

There is a healthy vein of thought in this story, that is likely to inculcate lessons that will yield a rich fruitage. It depicts, in a plain, straight-forward manner, the "struggles and hopes" of a mother who sacrificed her own comfort to cover the memory of her deceased husband from the harsh and unfeeling demands of creditors. It was a costly sacrifice on her part to leave luxury and accept the privations of poverty. Here she and her children tested the fidelity of God, and learned lessons of self-reliance and dependence on Him, and in the end the means were sanctified unto her good. The work is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Thomas Guthrie, the lately deceased gifted author.

Wilkie Collins' Novels. Harper's Illustrated Library Edition. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by Gildenfenny & Hess, Pittsburgh.

Harpers have commenced the publication of the works of the gifted Wilkie Collins, now in this country, in a popular form and at a low rate. These works will be embellished with many illustrations by English and American artists. The edition is admirably suited for library purposes, convenient size for reading, and gotten up in a tasteful manner. It is hardly worth while to speak of the character of Collins' writing, as the verdict has long since been uttered that he has no living superior in artistic finish and natural grouping of the characters of a story. The art of constructing a story is pre-eminent. He has the happy art of taking captive the reader and engaging his attention and interest until the finale of a story. "The New Magdalen," "The Woman in White," "Poor Miss Finch" are already out, and the remainder of the edition will appear in quick succession. These volumes are independent of each other, and serve to reveal the versatility and glowing style of the author.

American Pioneers and Patriots. Peter Stuyvesant, the Last Dutch Governor of New Amsterdam. By John S. C. Abbott. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This series is admirably adapted for the purpose of giving young persons a knowledge of early historical events, and the chief actors of those days, and the glowing style of the author enhances the interest of the reader. This form of historical work is commendable and tends to create a love for that kind of reading by young people, in fact, those of maturer years who have had meager opportunities, will do well to read this series. Mr. Abbott has long been a popular writer of this class of works.

Charles Dickens' Household Edition. Little Dorrit. Published by Harper & Brothers, Few York. For sale by Gildenfenney & Hess, Pittsburgh.

We have had occasion to commend this edition several times, as one of the best that has been issued of the great novelist's works. Paper white and heavy, print bright, illustrations superior and admirably illustrate the text, and robed in beautiful covers. This volume, "Little Dorrit," is one of the best stories of Dickens, its fame being almost worldwide. Not the least noticeable feature is the low price of this elegant edition.

Child Life in Prose. Edited by John Greenleaf Whittier. Illustrated. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

The favorable reception of the poetical compilation of "Child Life" last season, has induced the publishers to call upon the gifted Whittier to prepare this companion volume of "Child Life" in prose. The work has been executed with that rare taste and delicate conception, which has given the distinguished poet such a wide reputation. The articles are by the most popular authors of the age, and comprise three parts, "Stories" of Child Life, "Fancies" of Child Life, and "Memories" of Child Life. The illustrations are elegant and numerous, and the book is neatly bound and in every respect attractive.

The Cross of Berney; or, Irene's Lovers. Published by Porter & Coates, Philadelphia. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a translation from the French, and is the joint production of four popular writers, Madame Emile De Girardin, MM. Theophile Gautier, Jules Sandeau and Mery. Rarely has a combination been so successful as in this case. The story is unique, brilliant, piquant. It is really a literary curiosity, and withal a novel of much power, well spiced with the brilliancy of French authorship, and fairly sparkles with sallies of wit. It is, in brief, a love story full of dash and vim.

What Can She Do? By Rev. E. P. Roe, author of "Barriers Burned Away," &c. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is a picture of society found everywhere, and practically illustrates what may be observed by those who go through the world with their eyes wide open. It portrays an evil which is woven into society, the lack of proper training for girls for the stern duties of life. Delicate and difficult as the task may appear, of training women to meet the demands of the hour, yet the work can be done if parents and Christian teachers will deal plainly and honestly with young women, so that when adversity overtakes them they may be prepared to work out the problem of life. This story inculcates lessons of worth, and the characters depicted will serve to illustrate what may be seen in everyday life.

Leaves from the Tree of Life. By the Rev. Richard Newton, D. D., author of "Bible Wonders," etc. Published by R. Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

Many of our readers, doubtless, are familiar with the writings of Dr. Newton, who possesses rare talents for preparing books for the young, though persons up in years may also derive profit and instruction from his writings. The style of the work is pure, forcible and animated, and treats of things which tend to lift the mind of the reader up to God. His talent for illustration is remarkable, especially the picturesque style, which abound in his writings. It is an excellent work for the Sunday School library.

Doing His Best. By J. T. Trowbridge, author of "Jack Hazard and His Fortunes," etc. Published by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Here is a story that will please young boys. It delineates boy-life with such naturalness and truthfulness that it is not surprising Mr. Trowbridge has succeeded so well in this class of writings. Readers of *Our Young Folks* will recognize this charming picture of the young hero seeking to do "His Best" in the battle of life, and emerging finally into true manhood. We congratulate the author on his success in this department of literature. The illustrations are numerous and in keeping with the text. Messrs. R. S. Davis & Co., of this city, offer rare inducements to buyers of this class of works; in fact, bargains may be obtained of all kinds.

Bed Time Stories, by Louise Chandler Moulton. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

These charming stories are simple, crispy and full of dainty bits. They are designed to elevate and dignify humanity, and the reader's sensibilities are seriously affected with the pathos and simplicity which pervades them. Perhaps there is too much of a tinge of sadness about some of the stories. The dainty illustrations of Addie Ledyard add much to the interest of the book. Little people will do well to get this volume to beguile the long evenings.

Literary and Social Judgments. By W. R. Greg. Published by J. R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Mr. Greg is a writer of unusual power and depth. Like his late work, "Enigmas of Life," this volume abounds with sturdy thoughts, which are calculated to set the reader to thinking. The author deals plainly, and at times with severity, in portraying some of the evils of social life, and the views of some writers are dissected in scalpel style. The articles are varied and comprehensive, and all of them worth reading. The chapter on "French Fiction" is able, instructive, thorough, and presents a picture that will awaken profound thought. The author's criticisms and views of noted and popular writers will amply repay the reader.

Stories of Inventors. By Camille Flammarion. Translated from the French by S. R. Crocker. Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

To call this a remarkable work hardly expresses its real character, as it abounds in startling thoughts, at least ordinary readers will be so impressed. Valuable information is however blended with a species of romance curiously and ingeniously interwoven into the stories. The work aims to present to the mind the possibilities of infinite space and time. It is not necessary to follow the course of thought of the author on revelation and the problem of another life, as his views smack strongly of the sentimental so common among French scholars. The first story, "Lumen," deals with the phenomena of light, in their possible wonders in outer space. A writer says "the impressive idea is that no act performed on the earth ever loses the picture taken of it by the light, but simply travels off into space, subject to inspection by the keener eyesight of disembodied beings." The second part, "The History of a Comet," is the history of the earth. The third and last presents, "In Infinity." Much as the work should be valued for its treatment of time and space, the author exposes his weakness at times in attempting to throw light upon infinity.

Wilkie Collins' Works. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

Petersons have commenced the publication of the works of this popular novelist in cheap form, paper covers. Among the late issues are "Hide and Seek," "Basil, or the Crossed Path," "The Yellow Mask," "The Stolen Mask," and "Sister Rose." The visit of this distinguished author and lecturer to this country has produced increased interest in his works and we anticipate they will have a large sale.

The Water Witch. By J. Fennimore Cooper. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

This volume forms part of the series of Fennimore Cooper's world-renowned Sea Tales. Each volume is handsomely printed, bound in paper covers and elegantly illustrated by Darley.

Infidelity Silenced and the Divine Authenticity of the Holy Scriptures Established. By James Smith. Copies for sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., opposite the Postoffice.

This small pamphlet of 52 pages contains information, facts and figures which are worthy of careful reading. It claims to throw light upon important Scriptural questions, on which Divine views exist. It is well worth fifty cents, the price of the pamphlet. Mr. Smith believes that he has discovered an infallible rule for interpreting the dark places in Scripture as to the date of the second coming of Christ. He fixes upon 1890 as the year, and his methods of arriving at this conclusion are sufficiently curious and ingenious to attract as well as deserve attention.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Liverpool pilot was lately brought over on a steamer, much against his will, the weather being so heavy that he could not be landed. On sighting Boston he exclaimed, "That Mersey I to others show, that Mersey show to me."

They also serve who only stand and wait.

The poets are hatching rhymes on the Virginius affair. Most of them show unmistakable signs of insufficient in-Cuba-tion.

The "Granger" movement is extending into foreign countries. A lodge has just been established in New Jersey.

An exchange says that "the Chicago churches are pretty thoroughly shingled over with mortgages." That's nothing. Think of the personage who has a lien on its lawyers.

The Virginius, it is said, belonged to a Mr. William Patterson, of New York, and was bought by him for the Cubans. In compelling that vessel to strike, therefore, Spain struck Billy Patterson. Thus one more perplexing riddle is solved.

Now-a-days we hear a great deal said about the necessity of practicing economy. Let it be borne in mind, however, that those who are *not* obliged to economize, should *spend* their money *freely*, and, if the expenditures are for proper objects, *more freely than usual.*

"The good die first." The Chief of Police of Memphis has taken a census of its "roughs," and finds that, of nearly two hundred, all but three survive the epidemic.

A Chattanooga man offers to deliver a column of coal ninety feet high and four feet square for the Philadelphia Centennial. The proposition, however, will probably be made light of.

Why is it that "idle" rumors generally travel faster than any other?

The night has a thousand eyes,
And the day but one,
Yet the light of the bright world dies
With the dying sun.

The mind has a thousand eyes,
And the heart but one,
Yet the light of a whole life dies
When love is done.

Statistics with regard to Cuba are now in order. Our trade with her is quite large. In 1872 our imports from that island amounted in round numbers to $67,000,000, while our exports were $13,000,000.

Jacksonville proposes to hold a general exposition of Florida palmetto work.

The Turkish Empire is in a very unpleasant condition indeed—is, in fact, on the verge of insolvency, and rather than otherwise inclined to tumble over.

The last vagary for the relief of mechanics during these hard times is that of a man who wants all convicts, instead of being sent to State Prison, to be set to hard work in the gold and silver mines of Colorado. The suggestion is not yet patented.

The *Kostnitsche Zeitung*, in a statement of the iron-clad ships of the several European powers, says Spain possesses seven iron-clad frigates of 5,000 horse power and 145 guns, and a coast fleet of three armored turretships of 1,500 horse power and nine guns.

In Belgium, where hitherto no woman had ventured to speak at a public meeting, the ice has just been broken by a lady from the Northern Netherlands. The remainder indulge at home.

And now Arkansas proposes to have a constitutional convention.

It is suggested that just now the possession of Samana, and the occupation of that port as a naval station, would not be a bad thing for this Government.

A subscription has been raised in Havana for the officers of the Tornado, in compliment for their capture of the Virginius.

The veritable pins used by the Salem witches, and now on file in the clerk's office in the courts of Essex county, Massachusetts, have been so often appropriated by relic-hunters, that the balance are sealed in a vial and can only be seen through a glass.

It makes us feel extremely juvenile to read of the people of the Isle of Ely getting ready to observe the twelve hundredth anniversary of the foundation of their cathedral.

A farmer at Augusta, Ga., lately discovered that his dog was in the habit of milking a fine cow for his own benefit.

Elmina, the base of British operations against the Ashantees, is located on the coast, and is the capital of the province.

Out West, where women are running for office, the newspapers whose candidates have been elected, no longer place defiant roosters at the heads of their columns. A modest hen broods over the glad tidings of election. Eggzactly.

General Longstreet, it seems, has for a year past been organizing a pioneer expedition in New Orleans for an advance upon Cuba, at the moment the government would be embroiled, which he has not anticipated.

Who shall take Charge of the City Library? is the momentous question now agitating the Cincinnati papers.

Over fifty ex-naval officers have written to the Navy Department tendering their services to the government in the event of war.

Worn to a Shadow.

Flesh, muscle and mind alike deteriorate when the stomach falters in its duty and the bowels do not perform their part as scavengers of the system regularly and naturally. In chronic dyspepsia the body is usually emaciated, and the muscular fibre loose and flabby, and the brain incapable of prolonged or vigorous exertion. Every organ, every member, even the immortal mind itself, is to a certain extent dependent upon the stomach for support. Strengthen and regulate this feeder of the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, when it fails to perform its functions properly. A good appetite, an increased flow of the gastric juice, and perfect digestion and assimilation will assuredly be the result. The manner in which the great tonic and alterative effects a cure of dyspepsia is direct and simple. It stimulates the digestive organs, cleanses without convulsing the bowels, regulates the flow of life and determines it into the right channels, and exercises a tranquilizing influence over the nerves.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,231 36.

Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on SATURDAY evenings from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn the 1st and 15th of January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
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HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING

Of December 18, 1873. ONLY 16,000 TICKETS.

2,097	Prizes amounting to	$1,200,000
1	Prize of	300,000
1	Prize of	100,000
1	Prize of	50,000
1	Prize of	25,000
2	Prizes, each of	10,000
4	Prizes, each of	5,000
10	Prizes, each of	500
473	Prizes, each of	300

Circulars with full information sent FREE. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty street, New York. TTSS

DRY GOODS.

McKEE'S

Panic Sale

OF

DRY GOODS,

COMMENCING

Thursday, November 13th

THIS SALE FOR

CASH ONLY!

A. D. McKEE,

No. 59 Market Street,

BARKER'S OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas,
Mohair Lustres,
Brilliantines,
Irish and French Poplins,
Repps,
French Merinos,
Cashmeres,
Biarretz,
Diagonal Drap D' Franc,
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Black Silk Warp Cashmeres,
And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

FALL SEASON, 1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to this Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in, and New Goods arriving Daily.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

77 and 79

Market Street.

No. 110 Market St

The attention of Wholesale Buyers is respectfully invited to our

Stock of Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Fancy Goods and Trimmings,

All of which we offer at Eastern Prices.

C. Yeager & Co.

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

MERCHANT TAILOR.

B. TIEGEL,

No. 53 SMITHFIELD STREET.

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear, AT LOWEST PRICES.

NEW CHROMO—

"Cannot be Coaxed,"

A splendid picture by Brown, given away by the

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, 26 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, Nov. 17th, 1873,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

SPECIALTIES.

At 18 3-4c, Black Poplins.

At 25c, Black Poplins, extra value.

At 25c, Black Alpacas.

At 30c, Black Alpacas.

At 25c, Colored Alpacas.

At 12 1-2c, Dress Goods.

At 10c, Dark Dress Goods.

At $3 00, Felt Suits.

At $1 60, Cheney Bro.'s best Black American Silk,

With a full Stock in every Department.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

GREAT SALE

OF

Black Alpacas!

IMMENSE REDUCTION.

Prices to Suit the Times.

The Best Bargain of the Season.

Having purchased the entire Importation of one of the best makes of Black Alpacas in the market at an immense reduction, we will offer for a few weeks the following astonishing Bargains:

BEST MOHAIR ALPACAS

The	50c quality	at 35c.
The	65c quality	at 50c.
The	75c quality	at 60c.
The	87c quality	at 65c.
The	$1 00 quality	at 75c.

This is a two-fold reduction. We guarantee the goods to be as represented. We will Sell as Good an Alpaca for 35c as can be bought elsewhere for 50c; as good an Alpaca for 50c as can be bought elsewhere for 65c; and so on through the list.

We have nearly 50,000 Yards of the Goods, and we are determined to put them at a price that will move the goods rapidly. Call and see them.

A. W. ERWIN & Co

Nos. 172 and 174

Federal St, Allegheny,

AND

26 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

THE NEW IMPROVED

Remington Sewing Machine

AWARDED

The "Medal for Progress,"

AT VIENNA, 1873,

The Highest Order of "Medal" Awarded at the Exposition.

No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Prize.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1—*A New Invention*, THOROUGHLY TESTED, and secured by Letters Patent.

2—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, on all kinds of goods.

3—Runs Light, Smooth, Noiseless and Rapid—*best combination of qualities.*

4—DURABLE—*Runs for years* without Repairs.

5—*Will do all varieties of Work* and *Fancy Stitching* in superior manner.

6—*Is Not Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of stitch regulated while sewing, and machine cannot be threaded without passing thread through holes.

7—DESIRE *Simple, Inspection, Effect.* Forming the stitch without the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop Feed*, which *increases uniform length of stitch at any speed.* Has our new *Thread Controller*, which allows easy movement of needle bar and *prevents slipping to thread.*

8—CONSTRUCTION *most careful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skilful* and *experienced mechanics*, at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.

Address

CARSON BROS.,

49 SIXTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

FOR AGENCIES. TTSS

FALL STYLES

SILK HATS!

Broadway and Trade Styles.

Fur, Cassimere and Wool

HATS.

SILK, CLOTH AND FUR

CAPS.

Full Line, all the New Styles in Market,

R. H. PALMER,

151 WOOD ST.

P. S.—New Goods Received Daily.

GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores Muscular Power to the Debilitated, Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young as a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky" Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness,

FOR SALE,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH
STREET IMPROVEMENT
Seven Per Cent.
Penn Ave. Bonds
At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.
Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 19, 1873.

To-day has shown a favorable condition of affairs and the good features which have prevailed for some days past are added to to-day. Money can be had from outside dealers on quotable and saleable collaterals at 6 per cent. a month, and in amounts astonishingly large for these days.

Considerable interest is manifested, growing out of certain reported transactions in our local money circles as to the rights of buyers of negotiable paper on bonds payable to bearer where such paper or bonds have been misappropriated. In this connection we quote the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, covering negotiable paper, bonds and the detached coupons of such bonds, which opinion will, we think, settle the matter definitely and finally. The opinion says:

"The possession of such paper carries the title with it to the holder. The possession and title are one and inseparable. The party who takes it before due for a valuable consideration without knowledge of any defect of title, and in good faith, holds it by a title valid against the world. Suspicion of defect of title, or the knowledge of circumstances which would excite such suspicion in the mind of a prudent man, or gross negligence on the part of the taker at the time of the transfer, will not defeat his title. That result can be produced only by bad faith on his part. The burden of proof lies on the person who assails the right claimed by the party in possession. Such is the settled law of this Court, and we feel no disposition to depart from it. (Murray vs. Lardner, 2 Wallace, 110; Thompson vs. Lee County, 3 Wallace, 327; Texas vs. White, 7 Wallace, 725.

"These rules were fully discussed in Murray vs. Lardner (cited above.) We held in that case that the purchaser of coupon bonds before due, without notice and in good faith, is unaffected by want of title in the seller, and that the burden of proof, in respect to notice and want of good faith, is on the claimant of the bonds as against the purchaser. We are entirely satisfied with this doctrine. But these rules have never been applied to matured obligations. Purchasers of bonds or bonds past due take nothing but the actual right and title of the vendors. The bonds in question were dated January 1, 1851, and were redeemable after the 31st of December, 1864. In strictness, it is true they were not payable on the day when they became redeemable; but the known usage of the United States to pay all bonds as soon as the right of payment accrues, except where a distinction between redeemability and payability is made by law and shown on the face of the bonds, requires the application of the rule respecting over-due obligations to bonds of the United States which have become redeemable, and in respect to which no such distinction has been made. (Texas vs. White, 7 Wallace, 725; Texas vs. Hutchenings, 10, Wallace, 6.)

"But in the opinion of a majority of the court the coupons in question do not stand upon the same ground as the bonds. They were negotiable promises for the payment of money, issued by the government, payable to bearer or transferable by mere delivery, without assignment or indorsement. They are therefore not to be considered as goods, but as representatives of money, and subject to the same rules as bank bills or cash. The rule of *caveat emptor* does not apply to them. It is now well settled that the bearer of a bank bill which has been stolen from the bank may recover the amount from the bank, unless it appears that he did not take it in good faith and for a valuable consideration; and that his knowledge of suspicious circumstances is immaterial, unless amounting to proof of want of good faith. (Spooner vs. Holmes, 102 Mass., 503.)

"Bonds with coupons, payable to bearer, are negotiable securities, and pass by delivery, and in fact have all the qualities and incidents of commercial paper. It is not necessary that the holders of coupons, in order to recover on them, should own the bonds from which they are detached. The coupons are drawn so that they can be separated from the bonds, and, like the bonds, are negotiable; and the owner of them can sue, without the production of the bonds to which they are attached, or without being interested in them. (Thomson vs. Lee county, 3 Wallace, 331.)

—Foreign advices report a slight decline in government bonds in Europe. The Bank of England has for a week past been gaining daily in her gold reserve, sufficient to evidence a belief that all fears of panic from that source are averted.

Concerning the stock market, we would advise caution. We hear many amateur operators saying "it is a good time for a few in stocks," and that everything is now so low that there must be an advance. They should remember that people all over the country are loading themselves with stocks at a rate which sooner or later must be checked, from sheer inability on their part to maintain themselves where now shrewd ones are going "short." Actual buyers for permanent investment are fighting shy, and the market is not in an attitude to invite confidence. Uncertainty prevails throughout; and ask any hopeful operator why he believes in an advance and he can give you no good reason.

The truth is, the whole stock market has been in an inflated condition, bolstered up from year to year by the power of the cliques, helped by the large amounts of money held in New York banks on deposit, and now that these cliques are destroyed and the money withdrawn, we may look for the share market to drop to figures representing intrinsic values, which figures are much below present quotations.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street:

November 19, 1873.	10:30 M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109½	109¾	109½	109½	109½	109¾
Canton	....	39½	39	39½	39½	39½
Western Union Tele'g	....	....	....	....	....	....
Quicksilver	....	27½	27	27½	....	27½
Pacific Mail	....	27½	26	27½	....	27½
Adams Express	....	80½	....	80½	....	....
Wells-Fargo Express	....	65½	....	65½	....	....
American Express	....	56¾	....	56½	....	....
United States Express	....	....	....	....	....	....
New York Central	96½	....	97½	97½	98¾	97½
Erie	24	....	....	....	....	24
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	66¼	....	67½	....	....	67½
Illinois Central	....	89	....	90¾	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	....	93½	....	93½	....	....
Chicago & Northwestern	39¼	39¾	39¾	40	40	40¼
Do preferred	....	....	....	82½	....	....
Rock Island	87½	....	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
St. Paul	33½	....	33½	33½	33½	33½
St. Paul preferred	60½	....	61½	61½	61½	61½
Wabash	....	....	40¾	....	....	40¾
Fort Wayne	93½	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	25	25¼	25¼	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	20¾	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago and Alton	....	90¾	....	90	....	1½
Boston, Hartf'd and Erie	....	....	....	....	....	....
Harlem	....	108	....	107	....	....

—The following are the quotations for government and State bonds received by wire from New York to-day:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even'g
1881	....	....	113¾
1881, coupons	114	115	114
1882	109	108¾	108¾
1864	109¾	109	109¼
1865	110	109¾	109¾
1865, new	112¾	112¾	112¾
1867	112¾	113¼	113¼
1868	113¾	113¾	113¾
10-40s	107	107	107
10-40s, coupons	107¾	107¾	107¾
Currency 6s	110	109¾	110
New 5s	109	109	109¼
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessees	79	....	79¼
Tennessees, new	69½	....	71
South Carolinas, July	8½	....	8½
South Carolinas, April	....	....	....
Missouri 6s	.87	....	86¾

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Penna. Central	44⅝	Central Trans	40
Reading	93	Empire Trans	....
Oil Creek	18	AV Valley Trans	87
Lehigh Valley	56	United Cos	113
Penn. Scrip	92	P. C. & St. Louis Pf's.	70

Comparative.

The shipping season of 1873 may be said to have virtually closed with the past week, so far as Lake Superior iron products are concerned. In 1872 shipments continued up to the 28th of November. The shipments for the season as compared with those of last year, including only shipments by water, are as follows:

IRON ORE.	1872.	1873.
Marquette	405,191	525,939
Escanaba	488,089	475,630
L'Anse	....	72,410
Total	896,880	1,073,979
PIG IRON.		
Marquette	28,976	24,782
Escanaba	9,166	8,648
Total	38,072	33,380

This gives an increase of 177,748 tons of ore from Marquette the past season, and a decrease of 13,069 ons from Escanaba. The total increase in ore shipments for this season is 177,099 tons. In pig metal the shipments from Marquette have fallen off 4,117 ons and the decrease from Escanaba is of 518 tons, making the decrease in pig metal shipments from the district 4,699 tons.

It is likely that with the amount of ore sent to furnaces by rail, the total shipments of ore and pig metal will approximate quarter millions of tons.—*Marquette Mining Journal.*

Iron Movement at St Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, November 15, 1873:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore. Tons.	Pig. Ore. Tons.	Shipments. Pig. Tons.	Ore. Tons.
St L and I M R W	1,800	367	....	....
A and P R W to St. Louis	....	50	....	....
A and P R W to Carondelet	450	....	....	....
A and St L R W	....	....	50	350
St L, V & H and I R W	....	....	350	....
St L, P & H and I R W	....	....	340	70
O and M R W	....	....	50	83
Lower Miss River R W	....	....	437	....
Total tons	2,250	854	790	500
Week previous	2,165	382	240	600

The St. and I. Railway also delivered at St. Louis 150 tons lead ore, and at Carondelet 220 tons zinc ore.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 19.—Cotton steady at 14½c. Flour firm at $6 @ $6 ⅞. Wheat active at $1 30@1 34. Corn active at 50c. Rye firm at 75@78c. Oats steady at 34c. Barley steady and in moderate demand, provisions firmer. Pork—Mess $13 50 to $13 75 and seller November. Lard held firmly at 7½c; seller 7½@7¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 4½c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear 6¾@6¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 6@6¾c; clear rib 6¾c; clear 6¾@7c. Hogs strong at $3 60@3 70. Whisky steady at 96c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 12½; No 2, $1 09¾. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 32c. Rye active; No 2, 76c. Corn steady; No 2, mixed, 34c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 1, $1 45.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 19.—Flour quiet at $4 85. Wheat quiet at $1 45@1 50. Corn firm at 65½c. Oats quiet. Rye steady. Provisions unchanged. Butter steady and unchanged. Whisky quiet and firm at 94c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 19, 1873.

The weather to-day was anything but favorable for the transaction of business of any kind that was of an outdoor nature. It rained and snowed at intervals throughout the entire day, and as a consequence there is little, if anything, that is new to report.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,226	10,630	20,856
Apples, bbls	3,078	3,135	6,213
Cheese, bxs	1,567	3,108	4,675
Corn, sks	2,917	6,126	10,103
Wheat, sks	6,833	3,295	10,378
Barley, sks	3,477	1,842	5,329
Rye, sks	2,707	1,543	4,250
Oats, sks	21,722	24,808	46,530
Butter, pkg	167	195	362
Bacon, pieces	12,970	10,719	22,980
Bacon, tierces	20	84	104
Potatoes, bush	17,351	14,918	32,269

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	586	Cheese, bxs	420
Potatoes, bush	2,048	Flour, bbls	897
Butter, pkgs	31		

Below will be found the wholesale prices for the various articles enumerated, unless otherwise stated:

ASHES—There is no trade doing to report at present. Dealers give the following as the ruling quotations, but very little inquiry being made for any grade. We quote: Soda ash, common, 3¾@4c; do refined, 4¾@5c; nitrate, 4¾@5c; arsenic, 4¾@5c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 10½@11c; black lead, 4@4½c.

ALE—Brewers report trade as being remarkably dull, and that the consumption is not by any means as large as before the panic. This, however, appears more particularly to domestic ales, as the demand for foreign ales and stouts is fair, when everything is taken into consideration. We quote: X, $3 @ 3 50; XX, $9; porter, $9; India ale $11 ⅌ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 22 galls, $22 75@23; bbls, 44 galls, $12 50@14; hhds, 66 galls, $16 50@18; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Wm. Younger's India pale ale in quarts, $7 ⅌ doz; pints, $5 per doz. Robt. Younger's sparkling ale $3 per doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by E & J Burke, $3 per doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 ⅌ doz. Clarke, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale, $1 75 per doz.

BEESWAX—The supply is equal to all demands at 25@30c per gallon.

BRANS—The demand has improved somewhat with the supply fully equal to all demands. We can quote prime bavy at $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bushel; medium $2 25@2 50 ⅌ bushel, as to quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Jobbers report no falling off whatever in the demand. The supply is ample, and we can look for a brisk trade throughout the entire winter. Prices unchanged. ¼ lb cans $1 60 ⅌ doz; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $26; 10 lb wooden boxes 40c ⅌ lb.

BROOMS—Are firm at the following quotations: No. 8 X, $5 50 ⅌ doz; No. 8, $5 ⅌ doz; No. 4, $4 ⅌ doz; No. 3, $2 50 ⅌ doz; No. 2, $2 25 ⅌ doz; Shakers, $3 ⅌ doz; No. 2 Shakers, $2 ⅌ doz.

BROOM CORN—Buyers are not laying in any large supplies, as the demand for the manufactured products is light. We quote green at 8@9c; green inferior 10c; red tip 4c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—There is more inquiry for a choice article than there has been for the past fortnight. The supply is moderate and prices unchanged. We quote at $4 ⅌ bbl to purchasers as quantity wanted.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We quote: Hams, extra sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 13c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 9¾c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 13½c; dried beef, extra, sugar cured, ⅌ lb, 15½c; best tongues, sugar cured, ⅌ doz, $7 00. Bacon —shoulders, ⅌ lb, 8¾c; rib sides, ⅌ lb, 9¾c; short rib sides, ⅌ lb, 9¾c; clear sides, ⅌ lb, 10¼c. Mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $18 00. Lard—prime leaf, in tierces, ⅌ lb, 9c; refined for summer use, in ½ bbls, 9½c; refined, for summer use, in kegs, ⅌ lb, 10c; prime kettle rendered, in 3 lb. caddies, ⅌ lb, 12c; refined in 5 lb caddies, ⅌ lb, 11¾c; refined in 3 lb pails, ⅌ lb, 13¼c; refined in 1 lb pails, ⅌ lb, 12¾c. Ham sausage, ⅌ lb, 10c.

BUTTER—Holders of choice butter are feeling disappointed at their inability to realize prices that will be both remunerative to themselves and satisfactory to the shipper. In view of the fact that the demand is limited to such distinctive lots of choice and solid packed during the past week or two, and of the inability, in many cases, of our commission merchants to make collections, dealers should be more patient and not send as many "slight drafts" in the future as during the past month. We quote: Quotations are all that dealers are able to get at present. We can quote choice roll butter at 25@26c ⅌ lb; for the single tub to private parties 28@30c can be obtained; solid packed butter 20@22c ⅌ lb; medium 15@16c ⅌ lb.

CANNED GOODS—Jobbers report trade remarkably dull, while the wholesale merchants are doing a moderate business. We can quote f. o. b. at the works by the car lot at 12½ per net gallon; but in a retail way from store the usual advance is obtained.

CHEESE—There was a better feeling to-day with prices well adhered to. The country demand is good, and it is sometimes thought that it will be difficult for jobbers to fill in a sufficient stock to last all winter before the cold weather sets in, as dealers are not buying it almost by the car load, and they have already alluded to the excellent qualities of the best grades of Ohio factory cheese, and consumers can see that it is fast superseding the Eastern makes. To the interior dairymen we would say send in your products just as they are, without any boxing. "New York Cabinet" brand on the boxes. People in this and other markets dislike to be required to open the boxes to fully as much as in any other. If in true that the New York Goshen cheese have a world-wide reputation, but it is reason why it should last forever, as our Ohio cheese markets have fully demonstrated. At this season of the year all makes of cheese coming to this market as was ever made in the East, which is certainly speaking well for home manufacturers. We quote the market price as being firm but unchanged. New York factory, 12c ⅌ lb; Young America 13c; prime New York Goshen, 16c ⅌ lb; Ohio factory in round lots, at 13½@14c for Anglesea brands; 14@14½c for September maker; in a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 11@13c ⅌ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We have no change to note in price. The demand is fair, and the supply is fully up to it. We can quote at $8 per case of 4 doz. 5lc offered: no sales.

CORN MEAL—We have no change to note in prices. The supply is fully equal to all demands. The ruling quotations is $30 per ton for unbolted meal, in a small way from store bolted meal commands $1 60 per 100 lbs.

CIDER—The supply exceeds the demand, while we hear of but a moderate inquiry. What is in the market is selling at $5@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

CANNED GOODS—Trade is what might be considered moderate—not but that the demand is good, but, with the country, dealers do not feel disposed to double up on their orders. Jobbers have a very fine and well assorted stock to select from, and cash buyers can expect to meet with prompt and liberal attention. We quote: 2 lbs blackberries, ⅌ dozen, $2 25; 2 lbs white cherries, $3 00; 2 lbs red cherries, $3 00; 2 lbs green gages, $3 75; 2 lbs peaches, $3 00; 3 lbs peaches, $3 40; 2½ lbs California pears, $5 00; 2 lbs egg plums, $3 75; 2 lbs Damson plums, $2 50; 2 lbs transparent pie, $3 75; 2 lbs quinces, $2 25; 2 lbs Strawberries, $2 50; 2 lbs blueberries, $2 50; 2 lbs lima beans, $3 00; 2 lbs string beans, $2 00; 2 lbs Winslow's corn, ⅌ doz, $3 00; 2 lbs sugar corn, $2 75; 2 lbs Baltimore corn, $2 25; 2 lbs green peas, $3 00; 3 lbs tomatoes, $2 40; 3 lbs pumpkins, $2 50; 1 lb California salmon, $2 25; 2 lbs California salmon, $4 50; 1 lb spiced salmon, $1 40; 1 lb fresh lobsters, $2 75; 2 lbs fresh lobsters, $3 75; 1 lb Cove oysters, $1 15@1 40; 2 lbs Cove oysters, $2 60@2 80; 1 lb wood oysters, $1 75; 2 lbs spiced oysters, $2 75; tomato catsup, quarts, $2 25; tomato catsup, pints, $1 50; Halford sauce, mixts, $4 25; Halford sauce, ½ pints, $2 50.

Mustard—Imitation French mustard, ⅌ doz, $1 50; genuine French mustard, ⅌ doz, $2; Coleman's D. D., $2 10; Colman's ½ do, $3 75; Colman's 1, 40, $7 50; 4 and 6 lb. do, 42c; 10 lb do, 40c; 18 lb kegs 25c.

Pickles—Medium, bbls, $5; medium half bbls $3 50; half bbls Boston mixed, $8 00; pints, plain or mixed, ⅌ doz, $1 50; quarts, plain or mixed, $2 50; half gallons, plain, $3 75; gallons, plain or mixed, $6; Boston gallons, mixed, $10; English chow chow, pints, $3 50; English chow chow, quarts, $6 00; English mixed pickles, pints, $3 50; English mixed pickles, quarts, $6 00; English cauliflower, pints, $3 50; English cauliflower, quarts, $6 00; English pickalily, pints, $3 50; English pickalily, quarts, $6 00; English white onions, pints, $3 50; English white onions, quarts, $6 00; English gherkins, pints, $3 75; English gherkins, quarts, $6 00; English Mofussil pickles, pints, $4 50 per bbl; English Mofussil pickles, quarts, $9 00. Mess pork, ⅌ bbl, $18 00. Lard—prime leaf, in tierces, ⅌ lb, 9c; refined for summer use, in ½ bbls, 9½c; refined, for summer use, in kegs, ⅌ lb, 10c; prime kettle rendered, in 3 lb. caddies, ⅌ lb, 12c; refined in 5 lb caddies, ⅌ lb, 11¾c; refined in 3 lb pails, ⅌ lb, 13¼c; refined in 1 lb pails, ⅌ lb, 12¾c. Ham sausage, ⅌ lb, 10c.

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CRACKERS—There is a fair trade to report for staple goods, while the demand for fancy crackers is such as what it is usually at this season of the year. Prices for the following grades remain firm but unchanged. We quote: Lemon biscuit 11¼c; ginger snaps 10½c; oyster crackers 7c; soda crackers 7c; sugar crackers 9¾c; butter crackers 7c; water do 7c ⅌ lb.

CURRY LARD—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for lard oil, 7c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Have undergone no change in prices, and we continue to quote as follows: Beeson's Phenix $2 25@3 00 ⅌ box; Hardeen, P & Co, Philadelphia, $4 00@4 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $2 00; calcined plaster, $4 50; land plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CHEESE—Prime—There is not large, while the supply is more than ample. Dried apples 7@9c ⅌ per lb; dried peaches loading per lb.

EGGS—The market for both fresh and pickled was dull and drooping; the supply is ample, but there is no disposition on the part of buyers to purchase. Fresh can be quoted at 24@25c; pickled 22@23c ⅌ dozen.

FISH—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: Extra No. 1 mess mackerel, $35; No 1 mess mackerel, $28; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $28; No 1 shore mackerel $23; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 shore mackerel, $11; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large Mo 2 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $8 50 ⅌ box; white fish, $7 50@8 00; lake trout, $7 50; large Georges codfish, $7 50 ⅌ 100; medium Georges codfish, $6 50 ⅌ 100; red herring, scale 80c ⅌ box; No 1 25c ⅌ box.

FEATHERS—There is little or nothing doing and can be quoted at 55@ 60c ⅌ lb; No 2 c, 40@45c as to quantity and quality.

FRUITS—To-day remained unchanged but very firm. The following were the ruling prices at which dour sold to-day:

State amber wheat	$8 25@8 50
State red wheat	7 75@8 00
State St. Louis	9 00
Fancy Kentucky white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 50@7 75
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 50@7 75
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 00@7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

FLOUR—Business to-day slacked up a little, and but for the unpleasant weather there would have been a larger amount of orders filled. As it was a fair trade was transacted. We expect that the receipts during the remainder of the week will show an increase over that of the same time last week.

GRAIN—The market remains in an unsettled condition as to prices. There is a fair demand for some kinds of grain, but the prices asked in some instances do not meet in accord with what buyers are willing to give. Wheat, rye, and barley are not in much request. The receipts of both corn and oats during the past week have been in excess of all other kinds of grain. Shelled corn has a wide margin, while ear corn is in light supply and held firm at prices asked. Oats are in fair request, but the supply is in excess of the demand. Red winter wheat, $1 45@1 50; barley is in light request and generally at buyers' figures; prime white oats, 45@46c; mixed oats, irregular at 41@43c; ear corn, 58@60c; new ear corn, 50@55c; shelled corn, 57½@60c, but we were reported a car load sale today at 61½c. During this week we have also learned of car lot sales at 58c, both of which we consider extreme inside and outside figures. A fair quotation for shelled corn would be 58@60c, according to quantity and purchaser.

To-day we learned of the following transactions in grain:

1 car mixed oats, in elevator.....42
1 car white oats, in elevator.....46
1 car shelled corn, on track.....61½
1 car ruined corn, in elevator.....55

During the past week the following grain sales were made in this city by the car lot:

	Corn. Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Oats.	Total.
November 13	4	....	....	3	7
November 14	....	....	....	....	....
November 15	2	2	1	4	9
November 17	2	1	....	2	5
November 18	7	1	3	4	15
November 19	1	2	6	2	11
Total	14	6	11	15	47

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Oats, sacks	507	Rye, sacks	185
Wheat, sacks	522	Corn, sacks	510
Barley, sacks	214		

GROCER'S MARKET—There was very little doing to-day in all articles. Sugars, however, remain very firm, as well as coffee, caused by the recent advance in gold. Buyers, realizing that cash must accompany all orders, do not purchase in anything like the large quantities they have been in the habit of doing. To-day we can quote sugars ½@¾c ⅌ lb lower than yesterday. The quotations given below are correct, and in quantities *cash buyers* can purchase at very best. Teas, rice, syrups, &c., remain nominally unchanged. We quote:

Sugars—Cut loaf, 12c; crushed, 11½c; granulated 11½c; powdered, 11½c; A, 10½c; B, 10c; C, 9½c; extra C, 10c; circle C, 10c; Franklin extra C, 9¾c; Franklin No 8, 9½c; American 9c; Franklin C, 9c; golden sugar, 8½c; other grades 8@8½c.

Coffee—Green—Rio, fair, 23c ⅌ lb; Rio, good, 24c ⅌ lb; Rio, strictly prime, 25c ⅌ lb; Rio, choice, 26c ⅌ lb; Java, ordinary, 30c ⅌ lb. Roasted—Rio, loose, 29c ⅌ lb; roasted Rio, in 1 lb papers, 30c ⅌ lb; roasted Java, in 1 lb papers, 36c ⅌ lb.

Teas—Young Hyson, choice 1 10 ⅌ lb; gunpowder, fine, 1 20 ⅌ lb; Imperial, choice, 1 00 ⅌ lb; Japan, choice, 1 00 ⅌ lb; Oolong, 75@85c ⅌ lb; fancy, $1 00 ⅌ lb; Souchong, 75@85c ⅌ lb.

Syrups—Sugar-house, 38@40c; honey, 45c; golden, 50c; Centennial, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Orleans molasses, 70@75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7¼@7¾c; Patna, 8@8¼c; Carolina, 8¾@9c.

Fruit Early—Nos. 3 and 6, 7c ⅌ lb.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾ ⅌ lb.

Candles—Star, 21c ⅌ lb; stearine, 14c ⅌ lb; mould, 12@12½c ⅌ lb.

HAY—Prices unchanged. We learned of a sale of a car lot of mixed hay at $22 50 ⅌ ton. The ruling prices are $22 00@23 00 ⅌ ton.

HOMINY—Trade rules slow, with little inquiry, and the market is well supplied, and we can quote at $5 ⅌ bbl.

HONEY—We can quote the market firm and prices unchanged. Choice clover 40c ⅌ lb; buckwheat 30 @32c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—We hear of no change to note in the demand or prices, and we can quote winter strained at 80c ⅌ gallon; fall strained 73c ⅌ gallon.

MIXED MEATS—The demand continues light but we have no change to note in prices. We quote at 11 @11½c ⅌ lb by the ½ bbl, and 12c ⅌ lb by the tub.

NAIL FEED—We have no change to note in prices. One car lot shorts to-day sold at $16 00 ⅌ ton. We quote: Middlings $20@20 ⅌ ton; from store $1 25 @1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs; oats and corn chops, $1 25@1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs; bran $14@16 ⅌ ton.

NUTS—We can quote hickory nuts $1 25@1 50 ⅌ bushel; black walnuts are dull at $1 25@2 00 ⅌ bbl; peanuts firm at 10@12c ⅌ lb; chestnuts $4 00@4 25 ⅌ bushel.

POULTRY—The supply was sufficient to meet all wants, and we can quote live chickens from 30c to 40c ⅌ pair by the coop. Dressed chickens sell from 10c to 13c ⅌ lb as to quality; dressed turkeys, 16@17c ⅌ lb; live turkeys, $1 00@1 25; dressed ducks 14@15c ⅌ lb; live geese, 90c@ $1 00.

PEARL WHEAT—A fair trade demand, with prices unchanged at $7 50 per case, less 25 ⅌ cent discount.

RAGS—The market is very flat at 3c for country linen rags; woolen rags 2c ⅌ lb.

SALT—We can quote the market firm, No 1, X, by the car lot $1 80 ⅌ bbl, and $1 90 ⅌ bbl in a retail way.

SAPOLIO—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, the hand-polishing meeting with good sale every where. By the case of six dozen we can quote it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio, $5 00 ⅌ case.

SEAM—Country seam is in good supply, and dealers are holding it at 5@6c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Market very quiet at 6½@7c ⅌ lb.

VINEGAR—Cider vinegar can be quoted at 18@18c ⅌ gallon; white wine, 35c ⅌ gallon and charges for packages.

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—Prices remain nominally unchanged in every respect. The demand for Irish potatoes continues the same as yesterday, and the following table shows the receipts of potatoes in this city for the past two weeks:

Last week.	Bushels.	This week.	Bushels.
November 6	2,872	November 13	3,636
November 7	2,255	November 14	4,063
November 8	2,000	November 15	3,219
November 10	3,714	November 17	1,495
November 11	920	November 18	2,351
November 12	6,356	November 19	2,018
Total	17,851	Total	14,918

The following are the ruling quotations:

Potato

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.
PITTSBURGH, November 19, 1873.

	Cents.
Baske, John, Frankfort, Ky	4
Burke, Mrs. S., Green Tree, Pa	3
Lamon, Horace G., Allegheny, Pa	3
Phiell, Amy, New York	3

E. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The East Birmingham Wharf.

The Commission having in charge the matter of the adjustment of the assets and indebtedness of the South Side districts recently annexed to the city have again held a meeting. It will be remembered that the report of the Commission has already been presented to the Court, but on account of objections on the part of citizens of East Birmingham regarding the credit for the wharf located within the limits of that borough, the matter was referred back for amendment. The Commission now report the conditional amounts of $8,000 and $35,000, the latter being the amount to be credited in case it is found the title for the property is in the late borough. This is $10,000 more than allowed in the original report.

Lectures By Capt. Samuel Adams.

Some days ago the Mayors of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and a number of other prominent citizens, united in a written request to Captain Samuel Adams, of Butler, Pa., to deliver a lecture in this city and Allegheny, at such times as he might designate, on the subject of his "Explorations of the Great West." A reply has been received, and the gallant Captain consented to comply with this invitation. He will lecture in the Lecture Hall, Allegheny, on Thursday evening, November 20th, and in Masonic Hall, in this city, on the evening following, (the 21st), commencing at half past seven o'clock. Seats will be free to all.

A Dangerous Place.

In the extension of Wylie avenue, beyond Kirkpatrick street, there is a deep cut, which has been left unprotected, and persons walking or driving there after night are liable to fall into the ditch and lose life or limb. The water pipes are also exposed, and if a "freeze" should happen the supply of water for a large section of the city would be cut off and the population left to the mercy of the flames in case of a fire. Even if water were plenty a steamer could not be pass this point. Pedestrians are seriously interrupted in getting to churches and schools, and those having charge of the work should see that the avenue is put in passable condition before the frost puts a final stop to operations.

Another New Pavement.

A new street pavement has been tried in San Francisco. It is called "hydro-carbolized brick," and is made of bricks of a soft, porous nature, which are boiled in coal tar, which renders them tough, and nearly as hard as granite. A road bed is made by leveling the sand and packing it with water. A layer of prepared brick is then laid flatwise, each brick being dipped in boiling tar as it is put down. This is overlaid by a second course of prepared brick, placed close together edgewise, each brick dipped as before. The interstices are then filled with boiling tar, and the whole covered with a thin layer of screened gravel. The cost is about 36 or 37 cents per square foot, and therefore cheaper than the wood pavements in use here.

Sensible Advice.

A contemporary hits the nail on the head in this wise: To improve a stagnant business, the best remedy is to ADVERTISE. This is necessary in the peculiar state of business, when people are consulting the newspapers as their household gods, conveying the only true and reliable source of information on passing events, especially now, in the fluctuations of trade. Indeed, so tenacious has this fact now no man, much less any woman, starts out to spend a five dollar greenback without holding a council at or after breakfast with the last issue of the paper special for reference, so as to certain where the greatest likelihood exists of getting value received and twenty-five per cent. addition for panic rates. Advertise! Let the people know what you have to sell, and what moderate prices you are selling, and the response will be found at once.

The Democracy and the Constitution.

The Democratic County Committee held a meeting yesterday, W. D. Moore presiding, for the purpose of indorsing the new constitution. A very interesting, but not very harmonious discussion ensued upon the subject which called them together. Several gentlemen condemned the policy of calling a partisan meeting to indorse the new instrument, while others avowed their intention to vote against it. One gentleman suggested that the only way to get the Democratic vote out, was to have the Committee go up to the voters otherwise hundreds of them would never hear of the election. After considerable rangling, a resolution was adopted as follows: That the chairman of the County Committee be authorized to appoint a committee of seven to unite with the committees from other organizations favorable to the new constitution in such measures as may be necessary to secure a full vote in favor of its adoption.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Hunchback was played last night at the Opera House with very great satisfaction to a large audience. Miss Charlotte Thompson grows in popular favor with each new appearance. Her Julia was the result of appreciative study of the part and a remarkable native talent for the representation of the passionate. Mr. Gotthold was, as always, very acceptable in the part of Master Walter. Miss Wilmot and Mr. Price were unusually good as Helen and Master Modus. Mr. Deimer took Sir Thomas Clifford, and rendered the character ridiculous. Apparently spoiled the effect of several situations, of which Miss Thompson, with proper support, would have made much.

The Hunchback and Juliet will be given, in which popular play Miss Thompson is specially attractive.

Academy of Music.

Not poppy, nor mandragora, nor all the drowsy syrupe of the world, could lull the [illegible] to that sweet slumber of romantic drama of "the Scouts of the Prairie" last night roused in the bosoms of the majority of the wildly enthusiastic, if somewhat indiscrimate plaudit-tors who yesterday afternoon, and again last nigh', packed this cozy place of amusement almost from pit to dome. How the bosom of young Columbia swelled with unnameable emotions as, sometimes separately and sometimes collectively, the lithe, crouching, treacherous aborigines were promoted by the unerring bullets of the gallant frontiersmen to the happy hunting grounds and the improved order of Red Indians. It was patent evident that the audience thoroughly, if unconsciously, believed in Phil. Sheridan's alleged theory that the only good Indian is a dead Indian.—Well! There are plays, and plays. Some to instruct, and some to excite, interest and amuse. To this latter class belongs the "Scouts of the Prairie" and those who have grown to *like* wild society dramas, and want to feel the quicksilver stir, once more in their veins, had better go and see it.

Trimble's Varieties.

There will be an entire change in the programme at this theatre, and it will be well worth seeing. Stage manager Williams has excellent material in the company, and he handles them so deftly as to furnish something to suit all tastes.

Library Hall.

This evening, at Library Hall, Mr. William Horace Lingard will introduce his comedy company to a Pittsburgh audience, through the medium of a new comedy, in three acts, by Mr. Henry J. Byron, entitled "War to the Knife." Nothing is yet known as to the strength of the organization; yet, judging from those brought here on former occasions by Mr. Lingard, good acting may be expected at its hands. The great Lingard will give twenty new and original sketches after the play is ended, in each of which he will represent some celebrated character, living or dead. In dress and features, his representations are marvelous likenesses of the originals.

Library Hall—Camilla Urso.

With the critic of the London *Era*, we can unhesitatingly pronounce Madame Camilla Urso one of the finest violin performers ever heard in this country, rivaling Ole Bull himself in delicacy of touch and sweet pathos of expression. We would advise all lovers of genuine music to go and hear her. Seats are now on sale at Kleber & Bros., 122 Wood street. The concert occurs to-morrow evening, at Library Hall.

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

Proceedings to Compel a Reconveyance of Property Sold by the Sheriff.

William Gibson and his wife, Elizabeth, yesterday filed, in the District Court, a bill in equity against Michael Jones, Louisa Jones, administratrix, Sterling Smith and Beverly Jones, as guardian, setting forth that Elizabeth Gibson, on the 1st of July, 1862, and until the 28th of said month, was the owner of three lots on Rebecca street, Fifth ward, Allegheny, on which are erected a brick dwelling, bakery, and warehouse. That on the 28th of July, 1862, said property was sold by the sheriff and purchased by Samuel and Michael Jones, partners as S. Jones & Co., for $1,200; that the property is worth $7,000, and that the sale was in pursuance of an amicable arrangement to satisfy a judgment held by David Campbell and Samuel Pollock, for the use of James Watts' administrator, now for use of S. Jones & Co.;" that defendants (Gibson and wife) confessed judgment for $1,958 72, with the express understanding that after the sale by the Sheriff, the purchasers should reconvey the same as soon as the Sheriff's deed was made to them, on payment to them, by Elizabeth Gibson, of the purchase money and costs; that the amount was tendered to S. Jones, during his life, and since his death to Louisa, during his administratrix, and also to Michael Jones, and to Beverly Jones, guardian of the minor children of Samuel Jones, but they have persistently refused to accept the money or execute a conveyance. The petitioners further state that the defendants are collecting the rents of the property, and depriving plaintiffs of the use and profits thereof. They therefore ask the Court to restrain the defendants from collecting the rents, and to make a decree directing them to reconvey the property, in accordance with the agreement upon which the sale was based.

THE BOILER TESTS.

The First Day's Trial a Failure—The Cause.

Yesterday being the day fixed for the commencement of experiments on steam boilers, under the superintendence of the Commission appointed conjointly by the Secretaries of the United States Navy and Treasury, a large number of scientific gentlemen, accompanied by a larger number of the curious, proceeded in a special train on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, at 9:30 A. M., to Munhall station, near the scene of the proposed experiments. There was great disappointment, however, experienced by all, to whom the pitiless storm gave no comfort, but rather intensified their chagrin, as they were exposed to cold and wet, and not a few suffered from the uneasy sensation of hunger, and failed to get anything to satisfy their craving appetite. For the failure of the first day's attempt, no blame can be attached to the Commission, but there was good reason for the complaint of want of complete arrangements, and of the want of any effort to provide comfort or convenience on the grounds.

THE COMMISSION

of experts, under whose supervision the tests are being made, is composed of the following:

Mr. Charles W. Copeland, or New York; Mr. J. R. Robinson, of Boston; Mr. Isaac V. Hilmer, of Mount Vernon, Ohio; and Mr. Benj. Crawford, of Pittsburgh. Mr. E. D. Smith, General Supervising Inspector, acts as President, and Secretary. The following Supervising Inspectors are also members of the Commission: Captain John S. Devenny, of Pittsburgh; Mr. Addison Lowe, of New York city, and Mr. John Renshaw, of Baltimore. Mr. J. W. Swar k, of Washington, is Secretary of the Commission.

In addition to these, there were in attendance a large number of others interested in the object in hand, including boiler makers, steamboatmen, engineers and the following officials: Supervising Inspectors Stevenson, of Galena, Illinois, and Rogers, of New Orleans, Louisiana, and the following Local Inspectors: Mr. Farrar, of Chicago; Mr. Reed, of Milwaukee; Mr. Knight, of Buffalo; Mr. Houghton, of Louisville; Mr. Fisher, of Cincinnati; Mr. Cole, of Port Huron; Mr. Seville, of Baltimore; Mr. Sanders, of Detroit; Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Cleveland, and Messrs. Neele and Atkinson, of Pittsburgh and W. E. Russell, Boiler Inspector, of Allegheny county.

ON THE GROUNDS.

A special train on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, at 9:30 A. M. yesterday took some two hundred persons, including those mentioned above, to Munhall's Station, some eight miles above the city. The grounds selected for the experiments so far as safety is concerned are admirably located. No houses are within reach of any danger, and no public road is in close proximity. The location is in a deep ravine through which passes what is known as Patterson's run, and about one mile from the Monongahela river. The boilers are located near the south side of the run close upon the hill side and fronting west. They are situated about two hundred or more feet apart and are sheltered from the weather by temporary wood coverings. The first in the order of location, as more particularly noted below, is the steel boiler, the second being the United States brand of iron, and the third the ordinary single flue boiler.

THE MAKE AND QUALITY OF BOILERS.

As we have already stated only three of the four boilers upon the ground are in position, one these was made by William Tudor & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, of charcoal iron manufactured at Swift's iron works, Newport, Kentucky. It is single riveted and represents the ordinary boiler in general use. The makers had no knowledge as to the use it was to be put.

Both of the others were made by the well-known boiler-makers of this city, D. W. C. Carroll & Co. One is of the United States brand of iron manufactured by Brown & Co., Wayne Iron Works, Pittsburgh, and the other of the homogeneous steel of Park, Brothers & Co., and Singer, Minick & Co., also of this city, of about equal proportions. Both of these are double riveted on the longitudinal seam. To the side and rear of each boiler is erected a bomb proof of heavy timbers and by pipes connected with the boilers the instruments used by the Commission are placed within the place of safety.

A very delicate registering instrument is attached, which makes a record every five minutes of this pressure of steam. Two other indicators are also to be attached, which registers the maximum pressure attained during the experiment.

THE FIRST TEST.

The Commission soon after the arrival at the grounds decided to make a test of the ordinary boiler, single riveted and manufactured at Cincinnati. It was found, however, that the safety valve could not hold such pressure as would be experienced in getting it ready. Some of the crowd being seriously affected by the cold and uncomfortable, some of them left towards 11 while others, approaching twelve o'clock, made for the neighborhood of the station for lunch. No provision had been made for shelter, while the walk to and over the grounds was through mud and slush. No more uncomfortable place could be found than Munhall's farm about this time.

THE ATTEMPT.

It was not until about two o'clock that the movement toward a test of the boiler was made. When some forty odd pounds of pressure had been gained, an interruption occurred in consequence of an irregularity with one of the instruments in the bomb-proof. Meantime the crowd divided itself between taking advantage of the fires and watching the gauge upon the boiler. When some sixty odd pounds of steam had been reached, with the supposition that something definite was to be reached, parties betook themselves to the hills on either side, selecting as safe and most desirable locations as could be found, with a view of witnessing the scattering of pieces of iron expected. When the pressure was still further increased it was found that the valve was letting off steam at a rate, evidently, as speedy as it could be made. It was then found that nothing could be done until the valve was fixed, and soon it was decided to defer the test until to-day.

THE FAILURE.

Examination showed, as represented by Gen. Smith that the valve seat was imperfect containing as it did, a vacant space which had been filled with lead. The steam had lifted the lead out entirely, and consequently the steam could not be held. Mr. Smith believed that the hole was caused by sand in the casting but others state that it was made by bad drilling. Some of the engineers of this vicinity object to the statement that in inserting the valve, the seat had been sprung and this caused the failure. In behalf of the makers of the boiler it is due to say that the valve was made and inserted in this city. The mechanics in the employ of the commission set to work immediately to repair the matter, and, as stated, the further trial was postponed until to-day. The following notice is issued:

The boiler experiments not being complete, special trains will be run to the testing-grounds, Thursday, the 20th instant, leaving 226 Carson street at 9:30 A. M., and returning, leave Munhall's at 4:30 P. M.

WILLIAM J. ROSE,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, P. V. & C. R. R.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of Tauszky vs. Finch, previously reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $750. A motion for a new trial was made.

The next case called up was that of Mellon vs. the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. This was a proceeding in equity growing out of an alleged infringement of a patent method of applying tyres to locomotive wheels, and came up for final argument. Messrs. Sheppard and Fenton, of Philadelphia, appeared for complainant, and Mr. Campbell for respondent.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The first case taken up was that of Jacob Staup vs. Allegheny, on Tuesday night, and was, in consequence, arrested and placed in the lock-up.

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THE General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its session in New York, on Monday, awarded $4,000 to the Smith Parsonage Conference, to be used in mission work. The total amount appropriated was $355,784 70.

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MORE discoveries have been made regarding the thieving operations of Peter Herman. Goods have been recovered to the amount of about $100 in various pawn offices in this city, making in all about $250 worth. A valuable blanket was found in a tavern on Ohio street, which Herman left there with the intention of calling for it. He is held by Mayor Callow for a further hearing.

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Wants His Boy.

Wm. J. Pinkerton yesterday presented, in the Court of Common Pleas, a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directed to Mrs. Ann Jane Burns, commanding her to produce the body of his son, Robert A. Pinkerton, aged four years, whom she has illegally restrained of his liberty. The writ was granted, and was made returnable to-day, at noon.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Financial Exhibit for 1873—A Gratifying Statement—The Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago Line, Etc.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was held on Monday last, and a full exhibit given of the business of last year. The following is a synopsis of the report:

The Revenues of the Main Stem, including the Winchester and Potomac, Winchester and Strasburg, and Washington County Branches, and the Metropolitan Branch Road, from May 25, 1873, have been	$12,262,843 78
Of the Washington Branch	439,141 66
Of the Parkersburg Branch	948,411 87
Of the Central Ohio Division	1,045,457 62
Of the Lake Erie Division	777,096 12
Of the Wheeling, Pittsburgh and Baltimore (formerly the Hempfield) Railroad	47,364 79
Of the Newark, Somerset and Strattaville Railroad	185,326 20
Total	$15,695,541 54
The total amount of revenues, compared with the preceding year, is, 1872	15,695,541 54
1873	13,626,677 31
Increase	$2,068,864 23

On the main stem the earnings, in comparison with the fiscal year 1872, have increased $1,598,372 16, and the working expenses $1,191,482 22, making a comparative increase in the net profits of $406,889 94. Compared with the fiscal year 1871, the increase of earnings being $2,339,453 29, and of working expenses $1,486,564 47, the increase of net profits amounts to $852,458 82.

The liabilities of the company have been reduced, compared with 1872, $453,500; and increased by the sterling loan and preferred stock in the sum of $8,343,100.

There has been a large expansion of tonnage particularly in flour, coal, live stock, etc., and it is determined to supply such equipments as will fully meet the future growth of traffic.

THE PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE ROAD.

Speaking in connection with several other lines owned by the Baltimore and Ohio, President Garrett says that "the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad has continuously made important improvements and extensions. In view of the great importance of these lines to the interests with which the Baltimore and Ohio Company is identified, it has been deemed judicious to continue to extend to them material financial aid, which their necessities demanded of it. It is hoped that the ultimate benefits to be derived from these valuable auxilliaries to the trade of Baltimore will vindicate the liberal action of the company."

THE BALTIMORE, PITTSBURGH AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

The work upon this line has been vigorously prosecuted, and it is expected before the commencement of winter that the grading from Centreton (Huron county, Ohio), an the Lake Erie Division, through Ohio and Indiana to the line of the State of Illinois, within thirty miles of Chicago, will be finished. The work of ballasting and laying the track as far west as Deshler on the Lake Side road has been completed during the year, and it was suggested that probably some enemy had followed him, knocked him down, and left him on the track. The indications are, however, that he was accidentally killed. The occurrence took place almost in sight of his residence, and when his mutilated remains were conveyed home his wife became almost crazed with grief. He was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves four children. He owned the little house in which he lived, and was engaged in building a better one, doing a large part of the work himself.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SENDA street, in the Fourteenth ward, is now open for travel.

HENRY STEINER died on Tuesday night, at Girty's run, from injuries received by falling from a scaffold on the previous day.

A DRUNKEN man got into a store on Federal street, Allegheny, on Tuesday night, and was, in consequence, arrested and placed in the lock-up.

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Royal Irish Linen Writing Papers
At J. R. Weldin & Co.'s.

ALLEGED FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

Suits for $60,000 Damages.

Yesterday Messrs. Samuel B. and John F. Cluley, formerly partners in the firm of Phillips & Cluleys, brought suits, through their counsel, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, in the Court of Common Pleas, against John Phillips, for damages sustained through fraudulent representations. The plaintiffs claim that they were each induced, by false pretenses, to buy a one-fourth interest in two brass foundries for $12,500 each, one owned by John Phillips and the other by the firm of Davis & Phillips. They claim that Phillips represented to them that the foundries, with the machinery, &c., were worth $65,000, and that their debts amounted to only $5,000; whereas the full value only amounted to $15,000 each, and the indebtedness reached the amount of $45,000 each. They claim damages to the extent of $60,000, each of the plaintiffs fixing his claim at $30,000.

OIL IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Continuation of the Butler Oil Belt Through the Northern Part of Washington.

More or less interest attaches to the continual flow of inflammable gas at certain localities in Washington county, and the indications of oil at various points. A correspondent of the *Advance* gives the following upon the subject which will interest many readers: From recent discoveries we think it more than probable that the northern part of Washington county is a continuation of the great oil belt in Butler county. By tracing the course of the oil in that county you will find the same line passing through the northern part of Washington county in the direction of the oil bearing region in West Virginia. Then again in a line from Smith's Ferry to the Greene county oil region, you cross the former line on the waters of Harmon's creek, in Washington county. Now it is well known that oil does not always follow gas, yet gas is always found in connection with oil. The correct theory is, I believe, that gas, being lighter than oil, is continually pressed outward and upward; consequently, if a strong vein of gas is found at different points, indicating parallel lines or streams of it, the presumption will follow that oil exists between these lines, forcing the gas to either side of the stream of oil. Now, what I have briefly stated is simply theory. Now I will now give some facts in support of this theory. In the vicinity of Washington, on the lands of Mr. Hess, inflammable gas is found in large quantities, that ignites very readily and burns with a bright flame. On the same stream, about a a mile further north, it is found; then again one half mile, and again three miles further north, on the same line. Now, here is a line of gas, at least six miles long, in a direct course, terminating at an old salt well, where years ago the gas escaped in large quantities and burned with a brilliant light that attracted many persons from a distance to see this unusual phenomenon. Many supposed that the Secretary of the Commonwealth to call the Convention to order at that time of its the burning, however, ceased, and their alarm with it; and to-day scarce a dozen can read the Chartiers valley have lived upon this cauldron of oil entirely unconscious of their danger. But there is another gas line, commencing at Harrisburg on the second line, where oil is found in considerable quantities, accompanied with gas; then at the mouth of Yellow creek, about ten miles distant; then again Southward, about fifteen miles from Smith's Ferry, there is a heavy flow of gas that is now being utilized by a manufacturing company. Now, this line of oil and gas is about fifteen miles in length, about parallel with the line through Washington county. These lines are almost thirty-five miles distant from each other. If, then, my theory is correct, will not the oil be found at an intermediate point between the lines indicated? But, fortunately, we are not left altogether to conjecture, as some time in 1866 or 1867 a company was organized to bore in this region. They commenced at Harmon's Creek, at Hanlin Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad. At a depth of about five hundred and seventy-five feet they had a very fine show of oil. Nothing would satisfy them but a flowing well of at least one hundred barrels capacity. To insure that they must go to the third sandstone. Without testing their show, they continued operations; but the ground was soft and of such a character that the casing and tools to stay the oil-squirters in half an hour. The inventors claim that by their process they can make a ton of finished iron from the ore at an expenditure of only two tons of coal, and they claim that German steel as cheaply as cast iron, and that they can furthermore make the latter equal in purity to charcoal iron.

A Sensible Suggestion.

SALEM, OHIO, 18th November, 1873.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Henry Bergh, the champion of dumb animals, announces that he will visit on a lecturing tour, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, then Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and Chicago. Also, George T. Angell, President of the Massachusetts society, by invitation, has been lecturing in Massachusetts, and intends doing so at points in Canada, for the purpose of bringing the subject of cruelty to animals more vividly before the public mind (a most worthy object); in view of which, cannot those gentlemen of the British Parliament, in order to bring the matter rightly before the citizens there? The geographical position of Pittsburgh places her on the great highway of the nation, and thousands of animals do pass, and will continue to do so, through her limits weekly, at present many of them in a most shameful and inhuman manner, hence the importance that a most effective working society should be organized in Pittsburgh without delay. There are no points in the Union where energetic societies are more needed for the public good than in the cities of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Buffalo, New York, they being the great centers for live stock and the distributing points for the East and West, where the dealers meet for sale and purchase. Societies have been formed and are now in working condition in most of the cities of the Union and Pittsburgh needs a society equal to any place, and it is time the subject should become national, and a general conference be held annually at some central point, to compare views and for the perfect working of the various organizations in different places. Why not have a National Convention at Pittsburgh the coming winter? *The press and the pulpit can effect it.* ZADOK STREET.

IT was long a received opinion that in Scandinavian mythology the heroes in the Norse Paradise drank out of the skulls of their slain enemies; rather suggestive of like practices on earth. Later investigations proves the word taken for skulls to mean *horns* of beasts slain in the hunt. A portion of the European literary and Christian world has been exercised over the traces of a feudal custom, by which *seigneurs* warmed their feet in the bowels of serfs, the abdomen being opened for the purpose. It now is made to appear that the serf was only required to submit his unharmed abdomed as a foot cushion while his lord supped, and was furthermore required to clade the legs of the seigneur with his hands. The difference is vital.

The New England railroads terminating in enced any set that they have not yet experi- They do not, however, results of the panic. share of the stagnation of trade. their

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

It is said that the dividends of the Thomas Iron Company, of Allentown, this winter, will be paid in stock instead of cash.

Chicago has four large silver smelting works in operation, and will ask Congress to establish a United States mint there.

The *West Chester Village Record* says: We understand that all the rolling mills at Coatesville have received orders from the United States government for iron, which will make things lively up there once more.

The managers of the Phœnix Iron Works, Phœnixville, have given their workmen notice of another general reduction of wages of from five to fifteen per cent., to go into effect December 1st.

The Johnstown *Tribune* says: Some of the creditors of Lloyd's banks are slow about signing the proposition submitted by that gentleman recently, and two depositors in Altoona who have an aggregate of $25,000 absolutely refuse to consent to the extension of time of payment asked for. It is hinted now that there is a probability of that gentleman being forced into bankruptcy at an early day.

A New York paper stated that there will be a general stoppage of coal mining in the Schuylkill and Luzerne regions after this month, and that the mines in the Lehigh region are now idle. This, says the Philadelphia *Press*, is incorrect. In the Luzerne region, as will be seen by our dispatch from Scranton published this morning, the mines are all working, and, while some operators have made a reduction in the number of days, none of a vacancy in a district, the vacancy shall be filled by the delegates at large who were voted for by the people at the polls, or that the person whose resignation or death has made a vacancy," and the question was so submitted and so acted upon.

Shortly after the resignation of Daniel L. Rhone and John G. Freeze were accepted and their places filled by Caleb E. Wright and Charles R. Buckalew, *in precisely the manner and form prescribed by the act of April* 11, 1872, and all vacancies subsequently occurring were similarly filled.

Upon the third day of the proceedings the Convention (see Debates, vol. 1, p. 53) the question of appointing a Committee upon Declaration of Rights was discussed, and the debate was both able and spirited, it being contended upon the one hand that the act of April 11, 1872, prohibited any alteration in the Declaration of Rights, while upon other side it was claimed that the Legislature had no authority to limit the power of the Convention; while a third class expressed their intention to refer the appointment of the committee, without committing themselves upon the question of their authority to make any alterations the committee may suggest. During the debate the Chief Justice likened this language: "When the Legislature declared we should be a convention for the purpose of considering not the whole Of its action in part of the constitution, the power was withheld from us to consider anything else. That had the right to carry the line of reasoning further. If this power had not been delegated by the Legislature, we would not have had it, and all delegated power must be executed by the granter upon the terms and with the limitations which are expressed in the grant." * * * "I do not say that I have very much hope that this view of the case will be adopted by the convention, because it concerns a question of our own power, and it is human nature that whenever we get power into our hands, we hold on to it with as tight a grip as we can. But I submit to members of the convention whether we are not taking a little too much upon ourselves when we say we are omnipotent, and can do with the constitution just as we please, without any reference to the law which delegated this power to us."

The question, however, was carried overwhelmingly in favor of the appointment of the committee, the vote being—Ayes, 106; nays, 18. (See p. 62.).

The act of April 11, 1872, among other things, provided "that one-third of all the members of the convention shall have the right to require the separate and distinct submission to a popular vote of any change and amendment which may be agreed upon by the convention, at such time or times, or in such manner as the convention shall prescribe, subject, however, to the limitation as to the separate submission of the article of suffrage in this act; and all amendments accepted by a majority of electors voting thereon shall become a part of the Constitution.

Section 9 provides among other things that *"The election to decide for or against the adoption of the new Constitution or specific amendments shall be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now by law conducted."*

Section 7 provides the compensation of the delegates.

Section 8 provides the manner of filling vacancies in the convention.

Section 9 requires the Secretary of the Commonwealth to notify the several sheriffs of the election for delegates, and requires the sheriffs to make proclamation thereof.

Section 10 authorizes the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare for the use of the convention a Digest and Book of Statistics.

It was under the provisions of this Act of Assembly that the Convention was *called* by the people by ballot, and under the provisions of this act the election of the second Tuesday of November, 1872, they were "called to order by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, who "read the proclamation issued by the Governor," and "thereupon said convention proceeded to organize by electing one of their number as President, and "after the members were sworn in," elected "such other officers as were needed in the transaction of business."

The first question upon which any discussion arose in the Convention was that of the contested seat in the Fifth district of Berks (see 1 vol., Debates, page 9), upon which occasion Mr. George M. Dallas said:—*"The law under which we are organized provides* (meaning the act of April 11, 1872) that in the case of a vacancy in a district, the vacancy shall be filled by the delegates at large who were voted for by the people at the polls, or that the person whose resignation or death has made a vacancy," and the question was so submitted and so acted upon.

Three days after the resignation of Daniel L. Rhone and John G. Freeze were accepted and their places filled by Caleb E. Wright and Charles R. Buckalew, *in precisely the manner and form prescribed by the act of April* 11, 1872, and all vacancies subsequently occurring were similarly filled.

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Section 4 is in these words:—"Said Convention, so elected, shall have power to propose to the citizens of this Commonwealth for their approval or rejection a new Constitution or amendments to the present one, or specific amendments to be voted for separately, which shall be registered and signed by the President and Chief Clerk, and delivered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, by whom and under whose direction it or they shall be entered on record in his office, and published once a week in at least two newspapers in each county, where two papers are published, for four weeks next previous to the day of election, which shall be held for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution or amendments so submitted. *Provided*, That one-twenty-first of the members of the Senate, St. Louis, Departed—Pittsburgh and Gen. Anderson, Ohio river; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, Tyrone, Nashville. The John Kyle aground at Greenfields, River stationary. Cold.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Kountz and Jasper, New orleans; Berlin, Cincinnati; Lookuk, Magale, Illinois river; Departed—City of Alton, Church and Mohawk, New Orleans; Grand Tower, Memphis; Sam Roberts, Cairo. River falling slowly, with considerable ice running in the Upper Mississippi. Clear and very cold.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 19.—Cloudy and cold. River falling steadily. Arrived—Ouachita Belle, New Orleans. Departed—Bannock City, White river; W. J. Behan, City of Quincy and John Kilgour, New Orleans; Julia, Mollie Moore and James Howard, St. Louis; Joe Kinney, Vicksburg; Henry Probasco and Andy Baum, Cincinnati.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, November 19.—No boats down to-day. Up—Lizzie Arrived—Capital City, Memphis; opposite the delta, the barge Belle of Alton, in tow of the steamer Grenada, was discovered to be on fire in consequence of the high winds it was impossible to extinguish the flames, and the barge was turned adrift, the barge and cargo are a total loss. Steamer had on board 1,200 bales of cotton and